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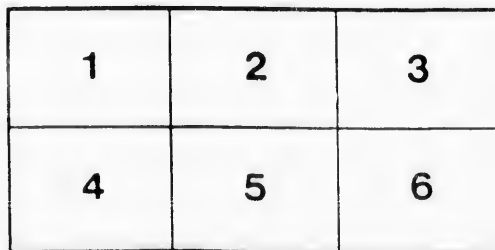
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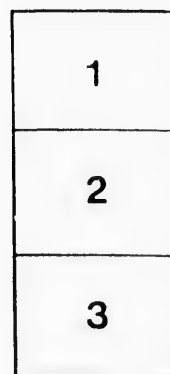
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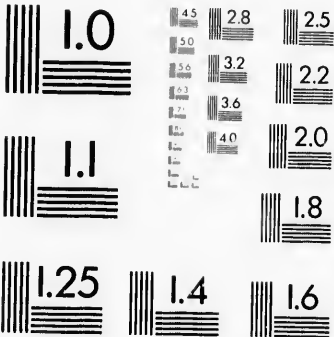
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SMITH'S
INITIA GRÆCA.
PART I.

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For

INITIA GRÆCA.—Part I

▲

FIRST GREEK COURSE.

COMPREHENDING

GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, AND EXERCISE-BOOK

WITH VOCABULARIES.

ON THE PLAN OF THE PRINCIPIA LATINA.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.

For the use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

TENTH EDITION.

Toronto:
CANADA PUBLISHING COMPANY
(LIMITED),
1880.

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NOTICE.

THIS work has been prepared in consequence of the strong desire repeated by many Teachers, for an Introduction to the Greek Language, on the same plan as the Author's 'Principia Latina.' The great object of this work, as of the 'Principia Latina,' is to make the study of the language as easy and simple as possible, by giving the grammatical forms only as they are wanted, and by enabling the pupil to translate from Greek into English and from English into Greek as soon as he has learnt the Greek characters and the First Declension. For this purpose only a few new words are introduced in each Exercise, and these are constantly repeated, so that they cannot fail to be impressed upon the mind of the pupil.

The Greek Reading-Book, which forms the Second Part of the 'Initia Græca,' may be used with advantage in conjunction with the present work. Though consisting of connected passages of an interesting and instructive nature, they afford at the same time copious examples of the different grammatical forms arranged in a systematic progression.

As an Appendix to the present edition the Declension of Nouns and Adjectives is arranged in the order followed in the Public School Primer, for the convenience of those Teachers who prefer this order of the cases to that given in the body of the work.

W. S.

1.

Large C

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

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words.

3.

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pronot
pronot

IX. a

INITIA GRÆCA.

I.—THE ALPHABET.

1. There are 24 letters in the Greek alphabet:—

Large Character.	Small Character.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	ă (short or long)
Β	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
Ε	ε	Epsilon	ě (only short)
Ζ	ζ	Zeta	z
Η	η	Ēta	ē (only long)
Θ	θ	Thēta	th
Ι	ι	Iōta	ī (short or long)
Κ	κ	Kappa	k e
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
Μ	μ	Mu	m
Ν	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
Ο	ο	Omīeron	ō (only short)
Π	π	Pi	p
Ρ	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s
Τ	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	ŭ (short or long)
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
Χ	χ	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō (only long)

2. The letter *Sigma* has two forms: σ at the beginning and in the middle of words; ς at the end of words.

3. The letter *Gamma* before γ, κ, χ, or ξ, is pronounced like n; as τέγγω, pronounced *tengo*; συγκαλῶ, pronounced *sunkālo*; λόγχη, pronounced *lonchē*; φόρμιγξ, pronounced *phorminx*.

4. The *Diphthongs* are :

αι pronounced like *ai* in *aisle*, as αἶψα
 ει „ „ *ei* „ *sleight* „ δεινός
 οι „ „ *oi* „ *oil* „ κοινός
 υι „ „ *ui* „ *whine* „ υἱός
 αυ „ „ *au* „ *land* „ ναῦς
 ευ and ηυ „ „ *eu* „ *feudal* „ ἑπλευσα, ἡῤῥον
 ου and ωυ „ „ *ou* „ *sound* „ οὐρανός, αὐτός ;
 also α, η and ω, i. e. *ā*, η and ω, with an Iota subscriptum (that is, *written under*). These three diphthongs, which are called *improper* diphthongs, are pronounced like α, η, and ω, without an Iota subscriptum.

5. The *Consonants* are divided into three classes :I. *Mutes* :

	Hard.	Soft.	Aspirated.
Gutturals (throat-sounds)	κ	γ	χ
Dentals (teeth-sounds)	τ	δ	θ
Labials (lip-sounds)	π	β	φ

II. *Semivowels* :

Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Sibilant, σ (s).

III. *Double Consonants* :

ξ from κς, γς, χς.

ψ „ πς, βς, φς.

ζ „ σδ.

6. The *Aspirate*. The sign ' , placed over the initial vowel to which it belongs represents *h* : ξξ is pronounced *hez*. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, "rough breathing."

Those initial vowels which have not this breathing are marked with the sign '. This sign is called the *spiritus lenis*, "gentle breathing." But this sign is not pronounced ; hence ἐξ is *ek* ; ἄγω, *ago*.

In
vowe

7.

A.
ταυ. τ
σον. ο
φευ.B.
μιπτω
την. τ
—παι
φευγα
ξενος.C.
εύρισ
ύπο.D.
νύξ.
νοῦς.

In diphthongs the breathing stands over the second vowel: οὗτος = *houtos*; εἶδον = *eidon*.

7. *Accents.* There are three accents:

1. The *acute* ', that is, the sharp or raised tone: as λόγος.
2. The *grave* ` , that is, the low tone: ἀπὸ.
3. The *circumflex* ^, so called from its shape: σκιᾶς.
It is a combination of the acute and grave accents, and is placed only over long vowels and diphthongs.

EXERCISE FOR READING.

A. γε. γη. και. χι. χει.—δε. δαι. δη. τα. τε. το. τω. τφ. του. ταν. τη. θι. θει. λω. γαλα. νυ. νει. νειν. νη. ρω. ρα. ρει. ριν. ρι. ρον. ρευ.—βου. βουν. βητα. βαλλω. πι. που. πω. παν. φι. φερω. φεν. φυγη. μυ. μη. μοι.

B. λαμβδα. λαμβανω. μυ. μελος. μιλα. νυ. νυκτες. νυσσε. ρενσις. ριπτω. σιγμα. σενω. καππα. καινα. κοιρον. γαρ. γραν. χθων.—τον. την. τοιν. τεμνω. τραυμα. δελτα. δειροτης. θεα. θητα. θινμα. θανμασια. —παντα. πρωτα. ποιω. πανομεν. βητα. βαινω. βαλλω. βλαπτομεν. φενγω. φονευω. φειδομαι.—ψι. ψινω. ψαλλω. ψαλτηρ. ψυχη. ξι. ξενος. ξανθος. ξαινω. ζητα. ζητησις.

C. αλφα. αιξανω. αιθηρ. αιμα. εμον. εκων. ειτα. ειμα. ειρει. ευρισκω. ολιγον. οινου. οιον. οιον. ητα. ηξιν. ηκων. ιωτα. ινα. ιπποι. υπο. υιοι. ιωκη. ιδω. ιδω.

D. γη. γψψ. μην. μνς. σνς. σής. ψάρ. ψήν. φως. φώς. λās. νύξ. θηρ. θρίξ. σάρξ. φρήν. τρώς. δρῦς. κλών. χθών. ναῦς. νοῦς. βοῦς. πούς. παῖς. δαίς. χεῖρ. κλείς. Ζεύς. γραῦς.

the initial
ξ is pro-
per, "rough

breathing
called the
sign is not

II.—PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE ARTICLE—SUBSTANTIVES.

1. *Parts of Speech.*—There are nine parts of speech in the Greek language.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Article. | 6. Adverb. |
| 2. Substantive, or Noun. | 7. Preposition. |
| 3. Adjective. | 8. Conjunction. |
| 4. Pronoun. | 9. Interjection. |
| 5. Verb. | |

2. *Genders.*—There are three Genders: *Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.*

3. *Number and Case.*—There are three Numbers: the *Singular* for one, the *Dual* for two, the *Plural* for several. There are five Cases: *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.*

4. The Article is thus declined:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Singular.</i>				
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Dual.</i>				
<i>N. A.</i>	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
<i>Plural.</i>				
<i>Nom.</i>	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τούς	ταῖς	τά	<i>the</i>

5. There are *Three Declensions*, distinguished by the ending of the Stems.

The
nine S
certain
Nomina
masculi

Singular
Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

Dual
N. A.
G. D.

Plural
Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

NOTE:
is, with
all nouns
any cons

RULE
gender,
RULE
names
godless

RULE
case: a
justice,

III.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension contains Masculine and Feminine Substantives, of which the Stems end in *a*. In certain cases this *a* becomes *η*. The terminations of the Nominative Singular are in the feminine *a*, *η*, in the masculine *ās*, *ης*.

1. *Feminines.*

Singular.			
Nom.	χώρα Land.	γλώσσα Tongue.	τιμή Honour.
Gen.	χώρας	γλώσσης	τιμῆς
Dat.	χώραι	γλώσσει	τιμῇ
Acc.	χώραν	γλώσσαν	τιμήν
Voc.	χώρα	γλώσσα	τιμή
Dual.			
N. A. V.	χώρα	γλώσσα	τιμή
G. D.	χώραν	γλώσσαιν	τιμαῖν
Plural.			
Nom.	χώραι	γλώσσαι	τιμαί
Gen.	χωρῶν	γλωσσῶν	τιμῶν
Dat.	χωραῖς	γλώσσαις	τιμαῖς
Acc.	χώρας	γλώσσας	τιμὰς
Voc.	χώραι	γλώσσαι	τιμαί

NOTE.—All nouns, of which the *Nom. Sing.* ends in *a* pure (that is, with a vowel or *ρ* before it), must be declined like χώρα. But all nouns, of which the *Nom. Sing.* ends in *a* not pure (that is, with any consonant but *ρ* before it), must be declined like γλώσσα.

RULE 1.—The article agrees with the substantive in gender, number, and case: as, ἡ χώρα, *the land*.

RULE 2.—The article is often placed before proper names and abstract words: as ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ, *Athens* (*the goddess*); ἡ δίκη, *justice*.

RULE 3.—Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case: as, ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην, *Athens admires justice*.

EXERCISE I.

θαυμάζει (*he, she, it*) admires. θαυμάζουσι(ν) (*they*) admire.

1. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν νύμφην. 2. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὰς νύμφας. 3. ἡ Μοῖσα θαυμάζει τὴν χώραν. 4. αἱ Μοῖσαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς χώρας. 5. ἡ βασίλεια θαυμάζει τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 6. αἱ βασίλειαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν ἀλήθειαν. 7. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν πηγὴν. 8. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς πηγὰς. 9. ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ θαυμάζει τὴν δίκην. 10. αἱ βασίλειαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν δίκην.

1. The bride admires the fountain. 2. The brides admire the country. 3. Athena admires truth. 4. The Muses admire truth. 5. The queen admires justice. 6. The queens admire the fountains. 7. The Muses admire the fountains. 8. The queen admires the brides. 9. Athena admires the brides. 10. The Muses admire the brides.

RULE 4.—When two Substantives are connected by the verb “to be,” they are put in the same case: as, ἡ γῇ σφαῖρά ἐστι, *the earth is a globe.*

RULE 5.—The latter of two Substantives, signifying different things, is put in the Genitive case: as, ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας, *the fear-of-God is the beginning of wisdom.*

EXERCISE II.

ἐστί(ν) (*he, she, it*) is. εἰσί(ν) (*they*) are.

1. ἡ γῇ σφαῖρά ἐστι. 2. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας. 3. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς φιλίας. 4. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶ πηγὴ τῆς σοφίας. 5. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶ ρίζα τῆς ἀρετῆς. 6. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ῥώμη. 7. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῶν ἀρετῶν. 8. ἡ θεοσεβεία ἐστὶν αἰτία τῶν ἀρετῶν. 9. ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ πηγὴ τῆς φιλίας. 10. ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς δόξης ἐστὶν αἰτία τῆς ἀρετῆς.

1. The fear-of-God is (the) root of wisdom. 2. The fear-of-God is (the) fountain of friendship. 3. The fear-of-God is (the) strength of the soul. 4. Virtue is (the) beginning of wisdom. 5. Virtue is (the) fountain of friendship. 6. Virtue is (the) root of friendship. 7. The desire of virtue is wisdom. 8. The desire of virtue is (the) beginning of wisdom. 9. The desire of virtue is (the) fountain of wisdom. 10. The desire of virtue is (the) strength of the soul.

2. *Masculines.*

Sing.			
Nom.	νεανίας	Young-man.	πολίτης Citizen
Gen.	νεανίου		πολίτου
Dat.	νεανίᾳ		πολίτῃ
Acc.	νεανία-ν		πολίτη-ν
Voc.	νεανία		πολίτα
Dual.			
N. A. V.	νεανίᾱ	πολίτᾱ	Ἑρμῶν
G. D.	νεανίων	πολίταιν	Ἑρμῶν god).
Plural.			
Nom.	νεανίαι	πολίται	Ἑρμῶν Statues of
Gen.	νεανίων	πολιτῶν	Ἑρμῶν Hermes.
Dat.	νεανίαις	πολίταις	Ἑρμῶς
Acc.	νεανίᾱς	πολίτας	Ἑρμῶς
Voc.	νεανίαι	πολίται	Ἑρμᾶι

EXERCISE III.

ἦν (he, she, it) was. ἦσαν (they) were.

1. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὴν φιλίαν. 2. οἱ νεανίαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν τοῦ πολίτου φιλίαν. 3. οἱ Σκύθαι θαυμάζουσι τὴν Ὀρέστου φιλίαν. 4. Ἑρμῆς ἦν παλαιστρας εἰρετής. 5. ὁ Γοργίας ἦν μαθητὴς Τιτίου. 6. Εὐριπίδης ἦν μαθητὴς Ἀναξαγόρου. 7. Πρωταγόρας καὶ Γοργίας καὶ Ἰππίας σοφισταὶ ἦσαν. 8. οἱ Ἀναξαγόρου μαθηταὶ Εὐριπίδην θαυμάζουσι. 9. οἱ νεανίαι τὴν Ἀναξαγόρου σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι. 10. οἱ πολῖται τὴν Εὐριπίδου σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι.

1. The citizen admires the wisdom of the young-man. 2. The citizens admire the wisdom of the young-men. 3. The Scythians admire the friendship of Orestes. 4. The Scythians admire the friendship of Euripides. 5. The disciple of Anaxagoras admires the sophists. 6. The disciples of the sophists admire Euripides. 7. Euripides was a disciple of the sophists. 8. The young-man was a disciple of Gorgias. 9. The disciples of the sophists admire the wisdom of Euripides. 10. The disciples of Protagoras were young-men.

they) admire.

ἡ θαυμάζει τὰς
αἱ θαυμάζουσι
6. αἱ βασιδεῖαι
πυγῇ. 8. αἱ
αἱ τὴν δίκην.

des admire the
es admire truth.
re the fountains.
en admires the
uses admire the

connected by
me case: as,

s, signifying
e: as, ἡ θεο-
f-God is the

e.
s σοφίας. 3. ἡ
πυγῇ τῆς σοφίας.
στι τῆς ψυχῆς
θεοσέβειά ἐστιν
10. ἡ ἐπιστομία

The fear-of-God
s(the) strength
n. 5. Virtue is
t of friendship.
' virtue is (the)
he) fountain of
of the soul.

IV.—THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the Stems end in *o* and a few, of which the Stems end in *ω*. The termination of the Masculines and Feminines in the Nominative Singular is *o-s*, that of Neuters *o-v*.

Sing.	ὁ ἄνθρωπος <i>Man.</i>	ἡ νῆσος <i>Island.</i>	τὸ δῶρον <i>Gift.</i>
Nom.	ἄνθρωπον	νήσον	δῶρον
Gen.	ἀνθρώπου	νήσου	δωρου
Dat.	ἀνθρώπῳ	νῆσῳ	δῶρῳ
Acc.	ἄνθρωπον	νῆστον	δῶρον
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	νήσε	δῶρον
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀνθρώπω	νῆσῳ	δῶρῳ
G. D.	ἀνθρώπων	νῆσων	δωρων
Plural.			
Nom.	ἄνθρωποι	νῆσοι	δῶρᾶ
Gen.	ἀνθρώπων	νῆσων	δωρων
Dat.	ἀνθρώποις	νῆσοις	δωροῖς
Acc.	ἄνθρώπους	νῆστους	δῶρᾶ
Voc.	ἄνθρωποι	νῆστοι	δῶρᾶ

NOTE.—The Feminine Substantives of this Declension are few in number.

RULE 3.—The Dative indicates the person who gains or loses anything: as, ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, *sleep is a treasure for (or to) men.*

EXERCISE IV.

1. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. οἱ νεανίαι θαυμάζουσι τὰς νῆρους. 2. ὁ τῶν θεῶν σίτος ἦν ἀμβροσία. 3. ὁ ὕπνος θανάτου ἀδελφός ἐστι. 4. ὕπνος καὶ θάνατος εἰσιν ἀδελφός. 5. ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ. 6. ὁ ὕπνος θησαυρός ἐστι τῷ νεανίᾳ. 7. ὁ χρυσὸς δόλος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις. 8. Διόνυσος τῆς ἀμπέλου εἰρετής ἦν. 9. ὁ χρυσὸς κακίας ὑπερητής ἐστίν. 10. ὁ ἄργυρος βάσανός ἐστι τῶν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τρόπων.

1. Gold is a treasure of the island. 2. Gold and silver are treasures of the island. 3. The gods admire the treasures of the island. 4. Gold is a test of the character (*character*) of the man.

SION.

e. Feminine,
is end in o
he termin-
Nominative

6. Silver is a guile to men. 6. Gold and silver are a guile to men.
7. Men admire the discoverer of the vine. 8. The vine is a treasure to men. 9. Gold and silver are the ministers of vice. 10. Men admire the food of the gods.

EXERCISE V.

2. Neuter Substantives.

1. δῶρον Διονύσου ἐστὶν ὁ οἶνος.* 2. Ψυχῆς ἡ ἱρμικὸν ἐστὶν ὁ λόγος. 3. ὁ ἵππος τῆς νόστου φάρμακόν ἐστι. 4. ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἰδωλὸν ἐστι. 5. ὁ ἄνθρωπος θαυμάζει τὰ ῥόδα καὶ τὰ ἴα. 6. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰ δένδρα. 7. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουν τὰ φύλλα. 8. στέφανοι εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 9. τῶν θεῶν οἰκητήριον ἐστὶν ὁ Ὀλύμπος. 10. ὁ νεανίας θαυμάζει τὰ δῶρα.

1. The vine is the gift of Dionysus. 2. Food is the gift of the gods. 3. The bride admires the trees and the leaves. 4. The young-man admires the rose and the violet. 5. The citizen admires the roses and the violets. 6. The Muses admire the habitation of the gods. 7. The man admires the remedy of the disease. 8. The fear-of-God is a remedy against (say of) vice. 9. The men admire the trees of the island. 10. The men admire the roses of the islands.

* The substantive with the article is the subject, and the one without the article the predicate.

Attic Second Declension containing Stems ending in ω.

Sing.	ὁ νεώ-ς Temple.	τὸ ἀνώγειω-ν Upper-room.
N. F.	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
Gen.	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω
Dat.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειω
Acc.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειω
Dual.		
N. F.	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω
G. D.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειω
Plural.		
N. F.	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω
Gen.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων
Dat.	νεῶς	ἀνώγειας
Acc.	νεῶς	ἀνώγειω

NOTE.—The few adjectives of the Attic Second Declension have the same form for the Masculine and Feminine: as, Masc. and Fein. ἄλσος, Neut. ἄλσων, propitious.

ὄρο-ν Gift.
ῥου
ῥου
ῥου-ν
ῥου-ν

ῥου
ῥου

ῥα
ῥον
ῥους
ῥα
ῥα

are few in

who gains
ὁδὸς ἀνθρώ-

ν σίτος ἦν
καὶ θάνατός
6. ὁ ἵππος
ἀνθρώπων.
ἐπιμετῆς
των.
silver are
res of the
the man.

EXERCISE VI.

ἔχει (*he, she, it*) *has*. ἔχουσι(*v*) (*they*) *have*.
οὔτε, *neither*. . . . οὔτε, *nor*.

1. οἱ Σάμου ταῦς ἔχουσι. 2. ὁ νεανίας ἔχει ἀνδρογεῶν. 3. αἱ εἰρήφει
ἔχουσιν ἀνωγειῶν. 4. οἱ Σκίθαι αὐτε βωμοῖς οὔτε νεῶν ἔχουσι.
5. Ἀνδρογεῶς ἦν τοῦ Μίνω υἱός. 6. ὁ πολίτης λαγῶν ἔχει.

1. The young-man was the son of Minos. 2. The bride has an
upper room. 3. The young-man has a peacock. 4. The citizens
have neither altars nor temples. 5. The young-men were the sons
of Androgeos. 6. The men have hares.

V.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.—Adjectives in *os*, *η* (or *a*), *ov*, are declined in the Masculine and Nenter like Substantives of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Substantives of the First Declension.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
Nom.	ἀγαθός <i>Good</i> .	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθοῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθὰ
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθοῖς
Acc.	ἀγαθοὺς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθὰ
Sing.			
Nom.	φίλιος <i>Friendly</i> .	φιλία	φίλιον
Gen.	φιλίου	φιλίης	φιλίου
Dat.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	φίλιον	φιλίᾳ	φίλιον
Voc.	φίλιε	φιλίαι	φίλιον

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	φιλίῳ φιλίῳν	φιλίᾳ φιλίῳν	φιλίῳ φιλίῳν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	φίλοι φίλων φίλοις φίλοις φίλους	φίλαι φίλων φιλίαις φιλίαις φιλίας	φίλᾳ φίλων φιλίαις φιλίαις φίλᾳ

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.—Compound Adjectives in *ος, ον*, have the same terminations for the Feminine as the Masculine: as

Masc. and Fem.

ἀ-θάνατος

Neut.

ἀ-θίνατον, *immortal*.

RULE 7.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in gender, number and case.

RULE 8.—The Nominative Plural of Neuter Substantives has the verb in the singular: as τὰ ῥόδα ἐστὶ καλὰ, *the roses are beautiful*.

EXERCISE VII.

A.—1. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ἀγαθός. 2. ἡ βασίλειά ἐστιν ἀγαθή. 3. τὸ δῶρον ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν. 4. οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰσιν ἀγαθοί. 5. αἱ βασίλειαι εἰσιν ἀγαθαί. 6. τὰ δῶρά ἐστιν ἀγαθὰ. 7. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἦν φίλος τοῖς μαθηταῖς. 8. ἡ βασίλεια ἦν φίλιὰ ταῖς νύμφαις. 9. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς μαθηταῖς. 10. ὕπνος καὶ θάνατός εἰσι διδύμοι ἀδελφά.

1. The god is good. 2. The Muse is good. 3. The tree is good. 4. The gods are good. 5. The Muses are good. 6. The trees are good. 7. The young-man was friendly to the sophists. 8. The Muse was friendly to Euripides. 9. The gods were friendly to the disciples. 10. The Muses were friendly to Euripides.

B.—1. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει καλὰ ῥόδα. 2. ἡ νῆσος ἔχει καλὰ ῥόδα καὶ ἰα. 3. αἱ νύμφαι θαυμάζουν τὰ καλὰ ῥόδα καὶ ἰα. 4. τὰ δῶρα Διονύσου ἐστὶ καλὰ. 5. καλὸν δῶρον Διονύσου ἐστὶν ὁ οἶνος. 6. ὁ νεανίας

3. οἱ ἐγγόνοι
νεῶν γονοῦσι.
ἔχου.
The citizens
were the sons

SECOND

ns.—Adjectives
Masculine and
Feminine, and in
Declension.

Neut.
ἀγαθόν ἀγαθοῦ ἀγαθῶ ἀγαθόν ἀγαθόν
ἀγαθῶ ἀγαθοῦν
ἀγαθᾶ ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς ἀγαθὰ
φίλον φιλίῳ φιλίῳ φίλων φίλων

δανμάζει τὴν καλὴν νέμεσιν. 7. Διόνυσος τῆς καλῆς ἀμπέλου ἐρέτη-
 ῆν. 8. σοφός ἐστιν ὁ θεός. 9. οἱ Ἀναξαγόρου μαθηταὶ ἦσαν σοφοί.
 10. Ἀναξαγόρας ἦν φίλος τοῖς σοφοῖς μαθηταῖς.

1. The beautiful queen admires the roses and the violets. 2. The roses and the violets are beautiful. 3. The gifts of the god are beautiful. 4. The gifts of the god are friendly to virtue. 5. The citizens admire the beautiful queen. 6. The wise brothers are the disciples of Anaxagoras. 7. Sleep and death are twin-brothers. 8. Euripides was friendly to the wise disciples of Anaxagoras. 9. The men admire the beautiful gifts of the god. 10. The wise disciples of Anaxagoras were friendly to Euripides.

VI.—CONTRACTED SECOND DECLESSION OF SUBSTANTIVES, AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLESSIONS.

1. Contracted Substantives.

Sing.	ὁ νόος <i>Mind.</i>	νοῦς	τὸ ὀστέον <i>Bone.</i>	ὀστοῦν
Nom.	νόου	νοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
Dat.	νόῳ	νοῷ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῷ
Acc.	νόον	νοῦν	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
Voc.	νόε	νοῦ	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
Dual.				
N. A. V.	νόω	νώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
G. D.	νόοιν	νοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν
Plural.				
Nom.	νόοι	νοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστά
Gen.	νόων	νοῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστοῶν
Dat.	νόοις	νοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
Acc.	νόους	νοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστά
Voc.	νόοι	νοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστά

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλός <i>Simple.</i>	ἀπλόῃ	ἀπλόον
	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῖν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἀπλόου	ἀπλόης	ἀπλόου
	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀπλόω	ἀπλόῃ	ἀπλόω
	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῶ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἀπλόον	ἀπλόην	ἀπλόον
	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῖν
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	ἀπλόω	ἀπλόα	ἀπλόω
	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλῶ
<i>G. D.</i>	ἀπλόουν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλόουν
	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλόοι	ἀπλόαι	ἀπλόα
	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἀπλόων	ἀπλόων	ἀπλόων
	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀπλόοις	ἀπλόαις	ἀπλόοις
	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
<i>Acc.</i>	ἀπλόους	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλόα
	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλᾶ

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.—Compound Adjectives in *eos*, *eon* (*ous*, *oun*) have the same termination for the Feminine as the Masculine (see p. 11): as

Masc. and Fem.

εὖ-ρους

Neut.

εὖ-ρουν *well disposed.*

EXERCISE VIII.

1. ὁ λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ νοῦ κάτωπτρον. 2. οἱ μαθηταὶ πιστὸν νοῦν ἔχουσι. 3. ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶν ἀπλοῦς. 4. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εἰνοὶ εἰσιν. 5. ψυχῆς χαλινὸς ἀνθρώποις ὁ νοῦς ἐστίν. 6. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χρυσοῦς ὕπνος. 7. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἰλαφ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 8. ὁ τάφος ἔχει τὰ Εὐριπίδου ὀστά. 9. χρυσοὶς στέφανός ἐστιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 10. οἱ σοφισταὶ εἰσιν ἄνοι πολῖται.

1. The mind of the disciples is faithful. 2. The young-men have a faithful mind. 3. The god is propitious to the man. 4. The citizens have golden crowns. 5. The brother was well-disposed to the sophists. 6. The brothers were well-disposed to the disciples. 7. The tomb has the bones of Anaxagoras. 8. The citizens were well-disposed to the young-men. 9. Golden crowns are a sign of valour. 10. The citizens have simple minds.

VII.—THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Substantives, of which the Stems end in consonants and the vowels *i* and *u*, with a few in *o* and *ω*.

NOTE.—The Stem is best learnt from the Genitive Singular: thus, Nom. φίλαξ, Gen. φίλακ-ος, Stem φίλακ.

The endings of this declension are :

	Masculines and Feminines.	Neuters.
Singular.		
Nom.	ς or long vowel in compensation	no ending
Gen.	ος	ος
Dat.	ϊ	ϊ
Acc.	ᾱ or υ	no ending
Voc.	no ending or as in the Nom.	”
Dual.		
N. A. V.	ε	ε
G. D.	οιν	οιν
Plural.		
Nom.	ες	ᾱ
Gen.	ων	ων
Dat.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)
Acc.	ᾱς	ᾱ
Voc. = Nom.	ες	ᾱ

A. *Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

1. Substantives of which the Stems end in the Gut-
tural and Labial Mutes, κ, γ, χ, and π, β, φ.

Singular. <i>Nom. Voc.</i>	ὁ φύλαξ <i>Guard.</i>	ἡ φλέψ <i>Vein.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός
<i>Dat.</i>	φύλακ-ι	φλεβ-ι
<i>Acc.</i>	φύλακ-ᾱ	φλεβ-ᾱ
Dual. <i>N. A. Voc.</i>	φύλακ-ε	φλέβ-ε
<i>G. D.</i>	φύλακ-οιν	φλεβ-οῖν
Plural. <i>Nom. Voc.</i>	φύλακ-ες	φλέβ-ες
<i>Gen.</i>	φύλακ-ων	φλεβ-ῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	φύλαξι(ν)	φλεβί(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	φύλακ-ᾱς	φλέβ-ᾱς

NOTE.— κς, γς, χς are contracted into ξ; πς, βς, φς are contracted into ψ. See p. 2.

RULE 9.—The article is generally placed before whole classes: as οἱ γυῖπες, *vultures*.

EXERCISE IX.

1. οἱ τῆς βασιλείας φύλακες εἰσι πιστοί. 2. ἡ βασιλεία ἔχει πιστοὺς φύλακας. 3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει φλέβας ἀργύρου. 4. οἱ Ἄραβες καλοὺς ἵππους ἔχουσι. 5. ὁ κῆρυξ τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἐστὶν εὖνους. 6. οἱ πολῖται τοῖς κῆρυξιν εἰσιν εὖνoui. 7. μυρμήκων βίος πολέπινός ἐστιν. 8. μυρμήκων καὶ ὀρνίθων βίος πολέπινός ἐστιν. 9. οἱ γυῖπες ἔχουσι τοὺς ὄνυχας ἰσχυροὺς. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι τοῖς γυῖσιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The guard of the queen is faithful. 2. The faithful guards are well-disposed to the citizens. 3. The veins of silver are beautiful. 4. The horses of the Arabs are beautiful. 5. The brothers of the herald are well-disposed to the guards. 6. The guards are well-disposed to the heralds. 7. The island has ants and quails. 8. The talons of vultures are strong. 9. The brothers of the guards are strong. 10. The medicine is a cause of death to the guards.

2. Substantives of which the Stems end in the Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Singular. Nom. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ἡ λαμπά-ς Torch. λαμπάδ-ος λαμπάδ-ι λαμπάδ-ᾱ	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις Bird. ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι ὄρνιθ-ν
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	λαμπάδ-ε λαμπάδ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν
Plural. Nom. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	λαμπάδ-ες λαμπάδ-ων λαμπά-σι(ν) λαμπάδ-ᾱς	ὄρνιθ-ες ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν) ὄρνιθ-ᾱς

NOTE.—The dentals are dropped before *s*: hence *Nom. Sing.* λαμπά-ς, not λαμπαδ-ς; *Dat. Pl.* λαμπα-σι, not λαμπαδ-σι.

EXERCISE X.

1. ὁ παῖς λαμπάδα ἔχει. 2. οἱ παῖδες χρυσᾶς λαμπάδας ἔχουσι. 3. ἡ νῆτος ἔχει ὄρνιθας. 4. οἱ τῶν ὄρνιθων ὄνυχες εἰσιν ἰσχυροί. 5. ὁ ἀνὴρ ποῦς ἦν προδότης τῆς πατρίδος. 6. αἱ χρυσαὶ ἀσπίδες ἦσαν μακραί. 7. οἱ φέλακες ἐλπιδας ἀγαθὰς ἔχουσι. 8. οἱ κήρυκες εἰσιν εὖνοι τοῖς παισὶ. 9. αἱ χρυσαὶ ἀσπίδες ἦσαν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστιν ὄνυσεν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The torches of the boy were beautiful. 2. The birds of the island were beautiful. 3. The talons of the birds were strong. 4. The men were betrayers of their native land. 5. The boys have good hopes. 6. The herald was friendly to the beautiful boy. 7. The lie of the boys is laborious. 8. The hopes of the boys were golden. 9. The golden torches are a sign of valour. 10. The medicine is a cause of death to the boys.

3. Substantives of which the Stems end in *αντ, οντ*.

Sing.			
Nom.	ὁ γίγᾱ-ς Giant.	ὁ ὀδοῦ-ς Toeth.	ὁ λέων Lion.
Gen.	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδοῦτ-ος	λέοντ-ος
Dat.	γίγαντ-ϊ	ὀδοῦτ-ϊ	λέοντ-ϊ
Acc.	γίγαντ-ᾱ	ὀδοῦτ-ᾱ	λέοντ-ᾱ
Voc.	γίγαν	ὀδοῦ-ς	λέον
Dual.			
N. A. V.	γίγαντ-ε	ὀδοῦντ-ε	λέοντ-ε
G. D.	γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδοῦντ-οιν	λέοντ-οιν
Plural.			
N. V.	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδοῦντ-ες	λέοντ-ες
Gen.	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδοῦντ-ων	λέοντ-ων
Dat.	γίγᾱ-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	λέου-σι(ν)
Acc.	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδοῦντ-ᾱς	λέοντ-ᾱς

NOTE 1.—*ντ* are dropped before *ς*, and *ᾱ* is lengthened into *ᾱ*, *ο* into *ου*: hence *Nom. Sing.* γίγα-ς, not γίγαντ-ς; *Dat. Pl.* γίγᾱ-σι, not γίγαντ-σι; *Nom. Sing.* ὀδοῦ-ς, not ὀδοῦντ-ς; *Dat. Pl.* ὀδοῦ-σι, not ὀδοῦντ-σι.

NOTE 2.—Most Stems in *οντ* are declined like λέων, not like ὀδοῦς. In λέων the *τ* is dropped in the *Nom. Sing.*, and the vowel lengthened into *ω*; but in the *Dat. Pl.* the *ο* is lengthened into *ου* before *ς*, as λέου-σι, ὀδοῦ-σι.

NOTE 3.—In νίξ, νυκτ-ός, *night*, the *τ* in the *Nom. Sing.* and *Dat. Pl.* is dropped before *ς*, and *κς* are contracted into *ξ*; hence *Nom. Sing.* νίξ = νυκ-ς = νυκτ-ς; *Dat. Pl.* νυξί = νυκ-σι = νυκτ-σι.

EXERCISE XI.

1. οἱ ὄνυχες τοῦ λέοντος εἰσιν ἰσχυροί. 2. οἱ γίγαντες εἰσιν ἰσχυροί. 3. οἱ παῖδες εἰμι φίλοι τοῖς γέρονσι. 4. οἱ ὀδόντες τῶν λέοντων ἰσχυροί εἰσι. 5. οἱ τοῦ γέροντος φίλοις πιστοί εἰσι. 6. ἄρχων ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶν εἵνους τοῖς πολίταις. 7. ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τῷ ἄρχοντι εἵνοι εἰσι. 8. ὁ τοῦ Ποιῶτος παῖς ἦν φιλοκτήτης. 9. αἱ νύκτες ἦσαν μακροί. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι λέοντιν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The claws and teeth of lions are strong. 2. Lions have strong teeth and claws. 3. The children of the giants are strong. 4. The children of Poens were beautiful. 5. The old-men are friendly to the young-men. 6. The children of the old-man are friendly to the sophists. 7. The old-men are well-disposed to the rulers. 8. The

teeth of
is beau
men.

4. S

λ. μ.

S. P.

No

Gen

Da

Acc

Voc

Dua

N. A.

G. L.

Plur

N.

Gen

Dat

Acc

Sing

N. A.

Gen

Dat

Acc

Voc

Dua

N. A.

G. L.

Plur

N. V.

Gen

Dat

Acc

NOTE

from the
is length

NOTE

drop ε in

teeth of the bride are beautiful. 9. The beginning of the night is beautiful. 10. The medicine is the cause of death to the old man.

4. Substantives of which the Stems end in the liquids
λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Sing. Nom.	ὁ ἄλ-ς Salt.	ὁ Ἑλλην Greek.	ὁ θῆρ Wild beast.
Gen.	ἄλ-ος	Ἑλλην-ος	θηρ-ος
Dat.	ἄλ-ι	Ἑλλην-ι	θηρ-ί
Acc.	ἄλ-α	Ἑλλην-α	θηρ-α
Voc.	ἄλ-ς	Ἑλλην	θηρ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἄλ-ε	Ἑλλην-ε	θηρ-ε
G. D.	ἄλ-οῖν	Ἑλλην-οῖν	θηρ-οῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἄλ-ες	Ἑλλην-ες	θηρ-ες
Gen.	ἄλ-ων	Ἑλλην-ων	θηρ-ων
Dat.	ἄλ-σι(ν)	Ἑλλην-σι(ν)	θηρ-σι(ν)
Acc.	ἄλ-ας	Ἑλλην-ας	θηρ-ας
Sing.			
Nom.	ὁ ἡγεμὼν Leader	ὁ ῥήτωρ Orator.	ἡ μήτηρ Mother.
Gen.	ἡγεμῶν-ος	ῥήτωρ-ος	μητρ-ός
Dat.	ἡγεμῶν-ι	ῥήτωρ-ι	μητρ-ί
Acc.	ἡγεμῶν-α	ῥήτωρ-α	μητρ-α
Voc.	ἡγεμῶν	ῥήτωρ	μήτερ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἡγεμῶν-ε	ῥήτωρ-ε	μητέρ-ε
G. D.	ἡγεμῶν-οῖν	ῥήτωρ-οῖν	μητέρ-οῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡγεμῶν-ες	ῥήτωρ-ες	μητέρ-ες
Gen.	ἡγεμῶν-ων	ῥήτωρ-ων	μητέρ-ων
Dat.	ἡγεμῶν-σι(ν)	ῥήτωρ-σι(ν)	μητρῴ-σι(ν)
Acc.	ἡγεμῶν-ας	ῥήτωρ-ας	μητερ-ας

NOTE 1.—Stems ending in any liquid except λ do not add *s* to form the *Nom. Sing.*, but the preceding vowel, if not already long, is lengthened in compensation.

NOTE 2.—*πατήρ*, father, *μήτηρ*, mother, *θυγάτηρ*, daughter, drop *ε* in *Gen.* and *Dat. Sing.* and end the *Dat. Pl.* in *σιν*.

RULE 10.—The answer to the question *when?* is put in the Genitive: as, χειμῶνος αἱ νύκτες μακραί εἰσιν, *in the winter the nights are long.*

EXERCISE XII.

1. αἱ ἀσπίδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων μακραί ἦσαν. 2. ἡ μήτηρ ἦν φίλια τῇ θυγατρὶ. 3. ὁ πατήρ ἦν φίλιος ταῖς θυγατράσι. 4. οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς ῥήτορσι. 5. οἱ θῆρες ἦσαν φόβηροι τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν. 6. ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν εἷρως τοῖς Ἑλλήσι. 7. ἡ χώρα καλοῖς λιμένας ἔχει. 8. χειμῶνος οἱ θῆρες φόβηροί εἰσι. 9. νικτὸς οἱ θῆρες φόβηροί εἰσι. 10. τὸ φάρμακόν ἐστι θηροῖν αἰτία θανάτου.

1. The children of the Greeks are beautiful. 2. The daughter of the beautiful mother is good. 3. The boy of the wise father is good. 4. The boys of the orator are well-disposed. 5. The Greeks are well-disposed to the leaders. 6. The Greeks were well-disposed to the orators. 7. The island has a beautiful harbour. 8. The leader is friendly to the father of the boy. 9. The mother of the daughter is beautiful. 10. The medicine is the cause of death to the fathers and mothers.

5. Substantives of which the Stems end in the vowel *ι* and *υ*.

Sing.			
N. m.	ἡ πόλις City.	ἡ σῶς Sow.	ὁ πῆλυσ Cubit.
G. n.	πόλε-ως	σῶ-ός	πῆλ-ε-ως
Dat.	(πόλε-ι) πόλει	σῶ-ι	(πῆλ-ε-ι) πῆλει
Acc.	πόλι-ν	σῶ-ν	πῆλ-υ-ν
Voc.	πολι	σῶ-ς	πῆλ-υ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	σῶ-ε	πῆλ-ε-ε
G. D.	πολέ-ων	σῶ-ων	πῆλ-ε-ων
Plural.			
N. V.	(πόλε-ες) πόλεις	σῶ-ες	(πῆλ-ε-ες) πῆλεις
Gen.	πολέ-ων	σῶ-ων	πῆλ-ε-ων
Dat.	πόλε-σι	σῶ-σι	πῆλ-ε-σι
Acc.	(πόλε-ας) πόλεις	σῶ-ας or σῶ-ς	(πῆλ-ε-ας) πῆλεις

RULE 11.—The Dative indicates the means or instrument by which a thing is done, or the cause from which

an act
(is) by
used, i
to the

1. ἡ
3. ἡ χ
5. Ἀρα
διαφορε
αἰτία ἐ
10. ὁ π

1. Τ
the city
4. Eur
tinguist
prudence
the fou
the acti
daughte

6. S
thongs

Sing.
Nom.
Gen.
Dat.
Acc.
Voc.

Dual
N. A. V.
G. D.
Plural
N. V.

Gen.
Dat.
Acc.

en? is put
είσιν, in

an action proceeds: as ἄνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικόν, man (is) by nature (a creature) fitted-for-the state. When thus used, it is called the *Instrumental Dative*, corresponding to the Ablative in Latin.

ἦν φιλία τῇ
πολιταὶ ἦσαν
αἰσιν. 6. ὁ
αἰμένος ἔχει.
ῥήζοντο εἰσι.

daughter of
se father is
The Greeks
well-disposed
8. The
other of the
of death to
the vowel-

EXERCISE XIII.

1. ἡ πόλις ἔχει πύργους. 2. οἱ τῆς πόλεως πύργοι ἦσαν ἰσχυροί.
3. ἡ χώρα ἔχει σῆς. 4. οἱ κροκόδειλοι ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμοὺς σῆς.
5. Ἀναξαγόρας συνέσει διάφορος ἦν. 6. Μέλων ἀνδρεία καὶ συνέσει
διαφορος ἦν. 7. ἡ φρόνησις ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἰσχύς. 8. στάσεων
αἰτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀδικία. 9. φόβος κακῆς σημείων ἐστὶν ὁ φόβος.
10. ὁ πολὺς θαυμάζει τὰς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ πράξεις.

1. The citizens admire the towers of the city. 2. The factions of the city are fearful. 3. By nature crocodiles have the eyes of a sow. 4. Euripides was distinguished by intelligence. 5. Lions are distinguished by strength. 6. The disciples were distinguished by prudence. 7. Envy is the cause of factions. 8. The fear-of-God is the fountain of intelligence. 9. The fear-of-God is the cause of the action. 10. The mother admires the actions of the beautiful daughter.

6. Substantives of which the Stems end in the diphthongs *eu, au, ou*.

Unit.

πῆχει

v

πῆχεις

(v)

πῆχεις

or instrum-
in which

Sing.	ὁ βασιλεύ-ς King.	ἡ γραῦ-ς	ὁ & ἡ βοῦ-ς
Nom.	βασιλέ-ως	γραῦ-ός	βο-ός
Gen.	(βασιλέ-ϊ) βασιλεῖ	γραῦ-ῆ	βο-ῆ
Dat.	βασιλέ-ᾱ	γραῦ-ν	βοῦ-ν
Acc.	βασιλεῦ	γραῦ	βοῦ
Voc.			
Dual.			
N. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	γραῦ-ε	βό-ε
G. D.	βασιλέ-οιν	γραῦ-οῖν	βο-οῖν
Plural.			
N. V.	(βασιλέ-ες) βασιλεῖς or βασιλεῖς	γραῦ-ες	βό-ες
Gen.	βασιλέ-ων	γραῦ-ῶν	βο-ῶν
Dat.	βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)	γραυ-σί(ν)	βου-σί(ν)
Acc.	βασιλέ-ας	γραῦ-ς	βοῦ-ς

RULE 12.—When two Substantives refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition*: as, Κῆρος, ὁ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus, the king of the Persians.*

EXERCISE XIV.

1. οἱ ἄνθρωποι θαυμάζουσι Κῆρον, τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα. 2. Αἰκοῦργος, ὁ Δριάντος παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνου. 3. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπιμελειαν ἔχουσι τῶν πολιτῶν. 4. Κῆρος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονεῶν. 5. Ἠλέμαχος ἦν Ὀδυσσεὺς εἰός. 6. αἱ γῆρες ἦσαν πολέλογοι. 7. Πατροκλὸς φίλος ἦν Ἀχιλλεύῳ. 8. οἱ βῆες χρηστοὶ εἰσιν ἀνθρώποις. 9. οἱ τῶν πόλεων βασιλεῖς ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 10. Ἀτρέως παῖδες Μενέλαος καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων ἦσαν.

1. Cyrus was king of the Persians. 2. Cyrus, the king of the Persians, was distinguished by intelligence. 3. Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, was distinguished by bravery. 4. The Persians were well-disposed to the king. 5. The brothers were friendly to the talkative old-women. 6. The Greeks were useful to Cyrus, the king of the Persians. 7. Ulysses was the father of Telemachus. 8. Atreus was the father of Menelaus and Agamemnon. 9. The king was well-disposed to the parents of the boy. 10. The king was a friend of Ulysses.

7. Substantives of which the Stems end in *ο* and *ω*.

Sing.			Plural.
Nom.	ἡ πειθό Persuasion,	ὁ ἥρω-s Hero	ἥρω-es
Gen.	(πειθό-ος) πειθός	ἥρω-ος	ἥρω-ων
Dat.	(πειθό-ϊ) πειθῶ	ἥρω-ι	ἥρω-σι(ι)
Acc.	(πειθό-α) πειθῶ	ἥρω-α ἥρω	ἥρω-ας or ἥρω-s
Loc.	πειθῶ	ἥρω-s	ἥρω-s
Dual and Plural of πειθό are formed as in the second declension.			Dual ἥρω-ε ἥρω-οιν

EXERCISE XV.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς θαυμάζει τὴν τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὴν. 2. Ἀπόλλων καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἦσαν παῖδες Ἀθηαίης. 3. ὁ τῶν δαίμων βίος λιπρὸς ἐστὶ. 4. οἱ γονεῖς αἰδοῦνται τοὺς υἱοὺς. 5. ὁ πατὴρ ἐχει τὰ τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὰ. 6. αἱ Γοργόνες θυγατέρες ἦσαν Φωκίας καὶ Κητινῶν. 7. Κλειώ καὶ Ἐρατώ Μοῦσαι εἰσιν. 8. οἱ ἱστορικοὶ ἡμιθνήσκουσι τὴν Κλειώ. 9. οἱ λυρικοὶ ποιηταὶ θαυμάζουσι τὴν Ἐρατώ. 10. οἱ τῶν ἡρώων τέκνα καλοὶ εἰσιν.

1. The heroes have golden crowns. 2. The citizens are well-disposed to the heroes. 3. Leto was the mother of Apollo and Artemis. 4. The life of the slave is painful. 5. The disciple was friendly to the slaves. 6. The father is worthy of reverence. 7. Ceto was the mother of the Gorgons. 8. The Muse Clio admires the historians. 9. The Muse Erato admires the lyric poets. 10. The children of the heroes are worthy of reverence.

8. Substantives of which the Stems end in **ς**.

Nom. (Ἡρακλέης) Ἡρακλῆς.

Gen. (Ἡρακλέε-ος) Ἡρακλέους.

Dat. (Ἡρακλέε-ι, Ἡρακλεσι) Ἡρακλεῖ.

Acc. (Ἡρακλέε-α) Ἡρακλέα.

Voc. (Ἡράκλεες) Ἡράκλεις.

NOTE 1.—The Stem appears in the Vocative. In the Nominative **ες** is lengthened into **ης**. In the other cases the **σ** disappears before two vowels.

NOTE 2.—In Substantives, only proper names end in **ης**; but in Adjectives **ης** is a common termination.

EXERCISE XVI.

1. αἱ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους τραγῳδίαί καλά εἰσιν. 2. οἱ πολῖται τὴν Ἡρακλέους σοφίαν θαυμάζουσι. 3. Ἀναξαγόρας ὁ σοφιστὴς διδάσκαλος ἦν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους. 4. οἱ Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεῖς Ἡρακλέους ἔκγονοι ἦσαν. 5. ἡ Μανδάνη Ἀστυάγου ἦν θυγάτηρ, τοῦ Μήδων βασιλέως.

1. The Muses admire the tragedies of Sophocles. 2. The young-men admire Mandane, the daughter of Astyages. 3. The citizens were well-disposed to Pericles. 4. The poets were well-disposed to Sophocles. 5. The gods were friendly to the descendants of Hercules.

B. *Neuter Substantives.*

1. Stems ending in a consonant, which is dropped in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. & V.	τὸ σῶμα <i>Body.</i>	τὸ γόνυ <i>Knee.</i>	τὸ γάλα <i>Milk.</i>
Gen.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος
Dat.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι
Acc.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα
Dual. N. A. V.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ ε	γάλακτ-ε
G. D.	σωμάτ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν
Plural. N. & V.	σώματ-ᾶ	γόνατ-ᾶ	γάλακτ-ᾶ
Gen.	σωμάτ-ων	γοιᾶτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων
Dat.	σώμα-σι(ν)	γοίᾱ-σι(ν)	γάλαξι(ν)
Acc.	σώματ-ᾶ	γόνατ-ᾶ	γάλακτ-ᾶ

2. Stems ending in τ, which is changed into σ in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Sing. N. & V.	τὸ τέρας <i>Wonder.</i>	τὸ οὖς <i>Ear.</i>
Gen.	τέρατ-ος	ῶτ-ός
Dat.	τέρατ-ι	ῶτ-ί
Acc.	τέρας	οὖς
Dual. N. A. V.	τέρατ-ε	ῶτ-ε
G. D.	τεράτ-οιν	ῶτ-οιν
Plural. N. and V.	τέρατ-ᾶ	ῶτ-ᾶ
Gen.	τεράτ-ων	ῶτ-ῶν
Dat.	τέρα-σι(ν)	ὠ-σί(ν)
Acc.	τέρατ-ᾶ	ῶτ-ᾶ

Singular, N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	τὸ κέρας <i>Horn.</i> κέρατ-ος (κέρας) κέρως κέρατ-ι (κεραι) κερῇ	τὸ κρέας <i>Meat.</i> (κρέας) κρέως (κρέαυ) κρέει
Dual N. A. V. G. D.	κέρατ-ε (κέραι) κέρα κέρατ-οιν (κεραίου) κερῶν	
Plural, N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κέρατ-ᾶ (κέραιᾶ) κέρα κεράτ-ων (κεράων) κερῶν κέρα-σι(ν)	(κρέαυ) κρέα (κρείωσι) κρεῶν κρέα-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in *s*, which is dropped in all the cases, except the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.

Singular, N. and V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	τὸ γένος <i>Race, kind.</i> (γένε-ος) γένους (γένε-ϊ) γένει γένος	τὸ κλέος <i>Glorv.</i> (κλέε-ος) κλέους (κλέε-ϊ) κλέει κλέος
Dual, N. A. V. G. D.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέη (κλέε-οιν) κλεοῖν
Plural, N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(γένε-ᾶ) γένη (γενέ-ων) γενῶν γενε-σι(ν) (γένε-ᾶ) γήνη	(κλέε-ᾶ) κλέα (κλέε-ων) κλεῶν κλέε-σι(ν) (κλέε-ᾶ) κλέα

4. Stems ending in *ι* and *υ*.

Singular, N. V. Gen.	τὸ σινάπι <i>Mustard</i> , σινάπε-ος (rarely σινάπεως)	τὸ ἄστυ <i>City</i> , ἄστε-ος (rarely ἄστε-ως)
Dat. Acc.	(σινάπε-ι) σινάπει σίναπι	(ἄστε-ι) ἄστει ἄστυ
Dual, N. A. V. G. D.	(σινάπε-ε) σινάπη σινάπέ-ων	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων
Plural, N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(σινάπε-ῶ) σινάπη σινάπέ-ων σινάπε-σι(ν) (σινάπε-ῶ) σινάπη	(ἄστε-ῶ) ἄστη ἄστέ-ων ἄστε-σι(ν) (ἄστε-ῶ) ἄστη

EXERCISE XVII.

A.—1. τὸ σῶμα καλὸν ἐστίν. 2. ἡ τοῦ σώματος ἰσχὺς μακρὰ ἐστί. 3. τὰ πράγματα χαλεπὰ ἐστί. 4. ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χωρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος. 5. ὁ παῖς θανατίζει τοὺς γάλακτος κριτῆρας. 6. τὰ τοῦ θηρὸς ὄντα μακρὰ ἐστί. 7. ὁ ἡγεμὼν θανατίζει τὰ δόρυτα. 8. τὰ τοῦ καμήλων γόνατα μακρὰ ἐστί. 9. τὰ τέρατα θυμαστά ἐστί. 10. τὸ γῆρας βίου χειμῶν ἐστί.

1. The bodies are beautiful. 2. Strength is useful to the bodies. 3. The soul is useful to the body. 4. Prudence is useful to the affairs of the young-man. 5. The boy has a bowl of milk. 6. Old-age is troublesome. 7. Prudence is useful to old-age. 8. The spears of the leader are long. 9. The knees of the oxen are strong. 10. The wild beasts have long ears.

B.—1. τὸ τῶν ἵππων γένος χρηστόν ἐστίν ἀνθρώποις. 2. τὰ ποιηρὰ κέρδη ἥδονάς ἔχει μακράς. 3. ἐλπίς κακοῦ κέρδους ἀρχὴ ἐστὶ ζημίας. 4. τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἦν ἰσχυρή. 5. ἀπλὰ ἐστί τὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ἔπη. 6. τὰ κέρα ἐστὶ τῶν βοῶν ὅπλα. 7. οἱ πολῖται θανατίζουν τὰ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος κλέα. 8. οἱ τοῦ ἄστεος πύργοι καλοὶ εἰσιν. 9. οἱ πύργοι τῷ ἄστει κόσμος εἰσίν. 10. τὰ ἄσστη τεῖχη ἔχει.

1. The pleasure of base gain is small. 2. The walls of the city are strong. 3. The long walls are useful to the city. 4. The race of oxen is useful to men. 5. The hope of base gain is the beginning of vice. 6. The historian admires the words of truth. 7. The words of the lyric poets are wise. 8. The city has long walls. 9. The renown of the leader is useful to the citizens. 10. The horns of the oxen are strong.

VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*1. Stems in *v*. Nom. Sing. *-vs, -eia, -v*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς <i>Sweet.</i>	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος
Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδείαν	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδὺ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἡδέε	ἡδεία	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδείων	ἡδέοιν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
Dat.	ἡδεῖσι(v)	ἡδείαις	ἡδεῖσι(v)
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείας	ἡδέα

2. Stems in *v*. Nom. Sing. *-as, -aiva, -av*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέλας <i>Black.</i>	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Gen.	μελᾶνος	μελούνης	μελᾶνος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίῃ	μέλανι
Acc.	μέλανα	μελαῖναν	μέλαν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίαιν	μελάνοιν
Plural.			
N. V.	μέλανε	μελαιναι	μέλανα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
Dat.	μέλασι(v)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(v)
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα

3. Stems in *αντ*. Nom. Sing. *-ας, -ασα, -αν*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	<i>πᾶς All, every.</i>	<i>πᾶσα</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>
Gen.	<i>παντός</i>	<i>πάσης</i>	<i>παντός</i>
Dat.	<i>παντί</i>	<i>πάσῃ</i>	<i>παντί</i>
Acc.	<i>πάντα</i>	<i>πᾶσαν</i>	<i>πᾶν</i>
Dual.			
N. A. V.	<i>πάντε</i>	<i>πάσᾱ</i>	<i>πάντε</i>
G. D.	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πάσαιν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>
Plural.			
N. V.	<i>πάντες</i>	<i>πᾶσαι</i>	<i>πάντα</i>
Gen.	<i>πάντων</i>	<i>πασῶν</i>	<i>πάντων</i>
Dat.	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>	<i>πάσαις</i>	<i>πᾶσι(ν)</i>
Acc.	<i>πάντας</i>	<i>πάσας</i>	<i>πάντα</i>

4. Stems in *εντ*. Nom. Sing. *-εις, -εσσα, -εν*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	<i>χαρίεις Pleasing.</i>	<i>χαρίεσσα</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>
Gen.	<i>χαρίεντος graveful.</i>	<i>χαρίεσσης</i>	<i>χαρίεντος</i>
Dat.	<i>χαρίεντι</i>	<i>χαρίεσσι</i>	<i>χαρίεντι</i>
Acc.	<i>χαρίεντα</i>	<i>χαρίεσσαν</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>
Voc.	<i>χαρίεν</i>	<i>χαρίεσσα</i>	<i>χαρίεν</i>
Dual.			
N. A. V.	<i>χαρίεντε</i>	<i>χαρίεσσᾱ</i>	<i>χαρίεντε</i>
G. D.	<i>χαρίέντων</i>	<i>χαρίεσσαιν</i>	<i>χαρίέντων</i>
Plural.			
N. V.	<i>χαρίεντες</i>	<i>χαρίεσαι</i>	<i>χαρίεντα</i>
Gen.	<i>χαρίέντων</i>	<i>χαρίεσῶν</i>	<i>χαρίέντων</i>
Dat.	<i>χαρίεσι(ν)</i>	<i>χαρίεσσαις</i>	<i>χαρίεσι(ν)</i>
Acc.	<i>χαρίέντας</i>	<i>χαρίεσας</i>	<i>χαρίεντα</i>

5. Stems in *οντ*. Nom. Sing. *-ων, -ουσα, -ον*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
N. V.	ἐκὼν <i>Willing.</i>	ἐκούσα	ἐκόν
Gen.	ἐκόντος	ἐκούσης	ἐκόντος
Dat.	ἐκόντι	ἐκούσῃ	ἐκόντι
Acc.	ἐκόντα	ἐκούσαν	ἐκόν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἐκόντε	ἐκούσα	ἐκόντε
G. D.	ἐκόντων	ἐκούσαιν	ἐκόντων
Plural.			
N. V.	ἐκόντες	ἐκούσαι	ἐκόντα
Gen.	ἐκόντων	ἐκουσῶν	ἐκόντων
Dat.	ἐκούσι(ν)	ἐκούσαις	ἐκούσι(ν)
Acc.	ἐκόντας	ἐκούσας	ἐκόντα

RULE 13.—The Dative case is used with the 3rd person of the verb “To be,” to signify the *possessor*: as τῷ πολίτῃ φίλοι εἰσίν, *the citizen has friends*.

EXERCISE XVIII.

μέν δέ contrast two words, or two sentences. They are always placed after the words which they contrast, unless the contrasted words have an article. Μέν and δέ in that case are placed after the article. Μέν is not translated, δέ is translated by *but*.

A.—1. ὁ μὲν βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά.* 2. γλυκεῖά ἐστι πατρίς. 3. γλυκεῖά ἐστιν ἡ κολάκων φωνή. 4. τοῖς ὄρνυξιν ἐστὶν ἡδεῖα φωνή. 5. τὰ κρέα τῶν ὠτίδων ἡδεῖα ἐστίν. 6. πᾶσα φυγή ἐστὶ τάλαινα. 7. τὸ χωρίον ἦν μέλαν. 8. ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει μέλανα ἱμάτια. 9. βραχεῖά ἐστι τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς. 10. Ἄτλας οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχει.

1. Life is sweet, but art difficult (*use μέν δέ*). 2. Flatterers have a sweet voice (*say (there) is to flatterers a sweet voice*). 3. The men are wretched. 4. The brides are wretched. 5. The garment of the man is black. 6. All the citizens are wretched. 7. The place is broad. 8. The flight of the citizens was wretched.

* ἐστὶ is frequently omitted.

9. The bride has a sweet voice (*say* (there) is to the bride a sweet voice). 10. The garments of the queen are black.

B.—1. ἄνυχες λεόντων εἰσὶν ὀξεῖς. 2. πάντες νέκνεις εἰσιν ἴσοι. 3. λύπης πάσης ἰατρός ἐστὶν ὁ χρόνος. 4. πιστῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν ἡ εὐσέβεια. 5. χάριεν πράγμα ἐστὶν ἡ φιλοσοφία. 6. πάντα τὰγαθὰ* ὠφελιμὰ ἐστί. 7. νόμος ὁ πάντων βασιλεὺς. 8. θεῶν ἔργα χαριεῖα ἐστί. 9. τὰ ἔχνη τοῦ λόγου τοῦ μὲν χειμῶνος † μακρὰ ἐστί, τοῦ δὲ θέρους † βραχέα. 10. οἱ πολῖται χώραν τραχεῖαν ἔχουσι.

1. The island is rough. 2. The place is rough. 3. Every sorrow is wretched. 4. The fear-of-God is the beginning of all the virtues. 5. The bride is graceful. 6. The mother of the graceful daughter is beautiful. 7. All the brides are graceful. 8. The talons of the bird are sharp. 9. The garments of the bride are graceful. 10. The nights in the winter are long, but in the summer short. (See Greek sentence above, No. 9.)

* τὰ ἀγαθὰ, good things.

† See Rule 10, p. 20.

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1 Stems in *ς*. Nom. Sing. -ης, -ες.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ἀληθής true	ἀληθές
Gen.	(ἀληθέος)	ἀληθοῦς
Dat.	(ἀληθεί)	ἀληθεῖ
Acc.	(ἀληθέα)	ἀληθές
Voc.	ἀληθές	ἀληθές
Dual.		
N.A.V.	(ἀληθέε)	ἀληθεῖ
G.D.	(ἀληθείου)	ἀληθοῖν
Plur.		
N.V.	(ἀληθέες)	ἀληθεῖς (ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ
Gen.	(ἀληθέων)	ἀληθῶν
Dat.	ἀληθέσι(ν)	
Acc.	(ἀληθέας)	ἀληθεῖς (ἀληθέα) ἀληθεῖ

2. Stems in *ων*. Nom. Sing. -ων, -ον.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	σώφρων prudent	σώφρον
Gen.	σώφρονος	

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Dat.</i>	σώφρονι	
<i>Acc.</i>	σώφρονα	σῶφρον
<i>Voc.</i>	σῶφρον	σῶφρον
Dual.		
<i>N. A. V.</i>	σώφρορε	
<i>G. D.</i>	σωφρόνοιν	
Plural.		
<i>N. V.</i>	σώφρονες	σῶφρονα
<i>Gen.</i>	σωφρόνων	
<i>Dat.</i>	σώφροσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	σώφρονας	σῶφρονε

3. Stems in *ι*. Nom. Sing. -ις, -ι.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	εὐχαρις <i>graceful</i>	εὐχαρ
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχάριτος	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάριτι	
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
<i>Voc.</i>	εὐχαρι	εὐχαρι
Dual.		
<i>N. A. V.</i>	εὐχάριτε	
<i>G. D.</i>	εὐχαρίτοιιν	
Plural.		
<i>N. V.</i>	εὐχάριτες	εὐχάριτα
<i>Gen.</i>	εὐχαρίτων	
<i>Dat.</i>	εὐχάρισι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	εὐχάριτας	εὐχάριτα

4. Stems in *εν*. Nom. Sing. -ην, -εν.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄρσην <i>male</i>	ἄρσεν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσενος	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσενι	
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενα	ἄρσεν
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν

Dual.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.A.V.</i>	ἄρσενε	
<i>G.D.</i>	ἄρσένων	
Plural.		
<i>N.V.</i>	ἄρσενες	ἄρσενε
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄρσένων	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄρσενσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄρσενας	ἄρσενε

5. Compound Stems in *υ*. Nom. Sing. -*υς*, -*υ*.

Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	δίπηχυς <i>af-turo-cubits.</i>	δίπηχυ
<i>Gen.</i>	διπήχεος (διπήχους)	
<i>Dat.</i>	διπήχεϊ (διπήχει)	
<i>Acc.</i>	δίπηχυν	δίπηχυν
<i>Loc.</i>	δίπηχυν	δίπηχυν
Dual.		
<i>N.A.V.</i>	διπήχεε (διπήχη)	
<i>G.D.</i>	διπήχέων (διπήχοϊν)	
Plur.		
<i>N.V.</i>	διπήχες (διπήχεις)	διπήχεα (διπήχη)
<i>Gen.</i>	διπήχεων	
<i>Dat.</i>	διπήχεσι(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	διπήχεας (διπήχεις)	διπήχεα (διπήχη)

EXERCISE XIX.

A.—1. οἱ λόγοι ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς. 2. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἦσαν εὐσεβεῖς. 3. οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν ἀσεβεῖς. 4. τὸ γῆρας ἀσθενές ἐστιν. 5. οἱ σώφρονες ἐλεύθεροί εἰσιν. 6. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς ἀνελεύθεροί εἰσιν. 7. τῷ νεῷ κόσμος ἀσφαλὴς ἢ σιωπή. 8. παιδεῖν τοῖς μὲν εὐτυχέσι νόσμος ἐστί, τοῖς δὲ δυστυχέσι καταφυγή. 9. οἱ μὲν σώφρονες εἰσιν εὐτυχεῖς, οἱ δὲ ἀκρατεῖς ἀτυχεῖς. 10. Θεὸς ἀνθρώποις σώφροσι νόμος.

1. The words of the king are true. 2. The fathers were pious. 3. The sons were impious. 4. The fathers were pious, but the sons were impious (*use μέν . . . δέ*). 5. The prudent (men) are free, but the intemperate not-free (*use μέν . . . δέ*). 6. Silence is a safe refuge for the young. 7. Golden crowns are an ornament to the fortunate. 8. The king is well-disposed to the unhappy boy. 9. The sons of prudent fathers are fortunate. 10. The children of the weak mother are unfortunate.

Β.--1. ἄφρων ἐστὶν ἡ μεγαληγορία. 2. ἄφρονές εἰσιν οἱ μεγαλήγοροι. 3. ὁ Ζεὺς κομιστὴς τῶν ὑπερφύων. 4. ὁ μὲν δίκαιος εὐδαίμων, ὁ δὲ ἄδικος ἀθλιος. 5. στῦλος οἴκου παῖδες εἰσιν ἄρσενες. 6. ἦν ὁ λόγος τοῦ Περικλοῦς εὖχαρις. 7. ἦν ὁ λόγος τοῦ ῥήτορος ἄχαρις. 8. τὰ τῶν Σκιθῶν τοξεύματα ἦν διπλήχη. 9. οἱ τοῦ μίντεως λόγοι ἦσαν ψευδεῖς. 10. οἱ εὐγενεῖς ἦσαν εὖνοι τοῖς δυστύχεσι.

1. The boastful (man) is senseless. 2. The intemperate (men) are senseless. 3. Zeus is the chastiser of the impious (men). 4. The gods are the chastisers of the boastful (men). 5. Male children are an ornament of the house. 6. The male children are well-born. 7. The words of the orator were graceful. 8. The gift of the queen was not-graceful. 9. The bow of the young man was two-cubits-broad. 10. The gods are propitious to the pious (men).

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Sing.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	πένης	poor.
Gen.	πένητος	
Dat.	πένητι	
Acc.	πένητα	πένης
Voc.	πένης	πένης
Dual.		
N.A.V.	πένητε	
G.D.	πενήτοιιν	
Plural.		
N.V.	πένητες	πένητα
Gen.	πενήτων	
Dat.	πένησι(ν)	
Acc.	πένητας	πένητα

EXERCISE XX.

τέ καί, both and; τέ is placed after the word, like que in Latin.

1. Πλάτων ὁ φιλόσοφος πένης ἦν. 2. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἰλαοὶ τοῖς πένητι. 3. ὁ τῶν ὀρνέων φθόγγος ἀγνός ἐστιν. 4. οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄρπαγες. 5. ὁ θάνατος ἅπασι κοινός ἐστι, πένησί τε καὶ βασιλεῦσιν.

1. The philosophers were poor. 2. The birds are rapacious.
 3. The voices of the men are unknown. 4. Death is common to all,
 both to the unknown and to the well-born. 5. The gods are propi-
 tious both to the pious and to the poor.

IX.—SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

Sing.		
Nom.	* <i>Ἀρης</i> , the god <i>Ares</i> (<i>Mars</i>).	<i>Ζεὺς</i> , the god <i>Zeus</i> (<i>Jupiter</i>).
Gen.	* <i>Ἀρεως</i> , * <i>Ἀρεος</i>	<i>Διός</i>
Dat.	* <i>Ἀρει</i>	<i>Διί</i>
Acc.	* <i>Ἀρην</i> , * <i>Ἀρη</i>	<i>Δία</i>
Voc.	* <i>Ἄρες</i>	<i>Ζεῦ</i>

Sing.	<i>ὁ ἄνθρωπος</i> <i>Man</i> .	<i>ἡ γυνή</i>	<i>ἡ θρίξ</i>	<i>ἡ κλείς</i>	<i>ὁ & ἡ κύων</i>
Nom.	<i>ἄνθρωπος</i>	<i>γυναικός</i>	<i>τριχός</i>	<i>κλειδός</i>	<i>κύνος</i>
Gen.	<i>ἀνδρός</i>	<i>γυναικί</i>	<i>τριχί</i>	<i>κλειδί</i>	<i>κύνι</i>
Dat.	<i>ἀνδρί</i>	<i>γυναικί</i>	<i>τριχί</i>	<i>(κλειδί)</i>	<i>κύνα</i>
Acc.	<i>ἄνθρωπον</i>	<i>γυναικα</i>	<i>θρίξ</i>	<i>κλείν</i>	<i>κύον</i>
Voc.	<i>ἄνερ</i>	<i>γύναι</i>		<i>κλείς</i>	
Dual.					
N.A.V.	<i>αἱ ὄρε</i>	<i>γυναικε</i>	<i>τρίχε</i>	<i>κλειδε</i>	<i>κύνε</i>
G. D.	<i>ἀνδρῶν</i>	<i>γυναικῶν</i>	<i>τριχῶν</i>	<i>κλειδῶν</i>	<i>κυνοῶν</i>
Plural.					
N.V.	<i>ἄνδρες</i>	<i>γυναικες</i>	<i>τρίχες</i>	<i>(κλειδες)</i>	<i>κύνες</i>
Gen.	<i>ἀνδρῶν</i>	<i>γυναικῶν</i>	<i>τριχῶν</i>	<i>κλειδῶν</i>	<i>κυνοῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>ἀνδράσι(ν)</i>	<i>γυναιξί(ν)</i>	<i>θρίξι(ν)</i>	<i>κλεισί(ν)</i>	<i>κύσι(ν)</i>
Acc.	<i>ἄνδρας</i>	<i>γυναικας</i>	<i>τρίχας</i>	<i>κλειδας</i> <i>(κλείς)</i>	<i>κύνας</i>

Sing.	ὁ λᾶς <i>Stone.</i>	ὁ μάρτυς	ἡ ναῦς	ἡ χεῖρ	τὸ ὕδωρ
Nom.	λᾶς	μάρτυς	ναῦς	χεῖρ	ὑδατος
Gen.	λᾶος	μάρτυρος	νηός	χειρός	ὑδατος
Dat.	λᾶϊ	μάρτυρι	νηί	χειρί	ὑδατι
Acc.	λᾶιν, λᾶν	μάρτυρα	ναῦν	χείρα	ὑδωρ
Voc.	λᾶς	μάρτυς	ναῦς	χείρ	ὑδωρ
Dual.					
N.A.V.	λᾶε	μάρτυρε		χεῖρε	ὑδατε
G.D.	λᾶοιν	μαρτύροιν	νηοῖν	χειροῖν	ὑδατοῖν
Plural.					
N.V.	λᾶες	μάρτυρες	νηες	χεῖρες	ὑδατα
Gen.	λᾶων	μαρτύρων	νηῶν	χειρῶν	ὑδατων
Dat.	λᾶεσσι(ν)	μαρτύσι(ν)	νηυσί(ν)	χειρί(ν)	ὑδασί(ν)
Acc.	λᾶας	μάρτυρας	ναῦς	χείρας	ὑδατα

EXERCISE XXI.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, *not.* οὐκ is used before vowels, οὐχ before an aspirate, οὐ before consonants.

A.—1. αἱ γυναῖκες εἰσι καλαί. 2. ἱστοί εἰσι γυναικῶν ἔργα. 3. γυναιξὶ κόσμος ἐστὶν ἡ σιγή. 4. γυναικὶ πάση κόσμος ἐστὶν ἡ σιγή. 5. οἱ ἄνδρες εἰσὶν ἀγαθοί. 6. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἴστω τοῖς ἀνδράσι. 7. Μαῖα καὶ Διὸς υἱὸς ἦν Ἑρμῆς. 8. Ἀρμονία, ἡ Κάδμου γυνή, ἦν θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἄρεος. 9. αἱ Ἀμαζόνες γυναῖκες ἦσαν ἀνδρεῖαι. 10. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνας εἰσιν.

1. The daughter of the woman is beautiful. 2. The daughters of the women are beautiful. 3. Hercules was the son of Zeus. 4. A good man is an image of God. 5. The citizens admire the prudent man. 6. Aphrodite and Ares admire Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus. 7. Ares is propitious to the Amazonian women. 8. Silence is an ornament to prudent women. 9. Bravery is an ornament to every man. 10. The gods admire Hermes, the son of Maia and Zeus.

B.—1. οἱ κύνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφέλεια καὶ ἡδονή εἰσιν. 2. αἱ τῶν μαρτύρων μαρτυραὶ ἀπιστοὶ εἰσιν. 3. ὁ παῖς ἔχει τὴν τῆς κίστης

κλεῖν. 4. οἱ γέροντες ὀλίγας τρίχας ἔχουσιν. 5. ὁ Αἰακὸς τὰς τοῦ Ἀΐδου κλεῖς ἔχει. 6. Κιστώρ καὶ Πόλυς αἰκὺς τῶν νεῶν σωτήρες ἦσαν. 7. αἱ νῆες εἰσιν ἀνδρῶν* κεναί. 8. μακραὶ τῶν βασιλέων αἱ χεῖρες. 9. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐστὶ ψυχρόν. 10. τὰ ἔσθια τῆς ὕλδος οὐκ ἐστὶ πότιμα.

1. The dogs of the man are beautiful. 2. The citizens admire the dogs of the leader. 3. Aphrodite is not friendly to dogs. 4. The sophists are not friendly to the witnesses. 5. The woman has the keys of the chest. 6. The keys of the chest are golden. 7. The old-women have few hairs. 8. Virtue is an ornament to the hairs of an old-man. 9. The ships of the Greeks are black. 10. Castor and Pollux admire the ships of the Greeks.

* Depends upon κεναί.

X.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	μέγας Great.	μεγάλη	μέγα
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Acc.	μέγα	μεγάλην	μέγα
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
Dual.			
N. A. V.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
G. D.	μεγάλου	μεγάλαι	μεγάλου
Plural.			
Nom.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
Singular.			
Nom.	πολλός Many, much.	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Plural.			
N. V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος, <i>Mild, gentle,</i> or πρᾶῖς <i>tame.</i>	πραεῖα	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖ
Gen.	πρᾶου	πραεῖας	πρᾶου
Dat.	πρᾶῳ	πραεῖᾳ	πρᾶῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖν	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον, or πρᾶῖ
Plural.			
N. V.	πρᾶοι, or πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πρᾶεί
Gen.	πραέων	πραεῖων	πραέων
Dat.	πρᾶοις, or πραέσι(v)	πραεῖαις	πρᾶοις, or πραέσι(v)
Acc.	πρᾶους, or πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πρᾶεί

EXERCISE XXII.

The Preposition *ἐν, in*, governs the Dative case.

1. Οἱ βασιλεῖς μεγάλας προσόδους ἔχουσιν. 2. Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πολλή σίτου ἀφθονία ἦν. 3. Ἡ θαλάττα μεγάλη ἐστίν. 4. Κροίσῳ ἦν πολλὸς πλοῦτος. 5. Τὰ μεγάλα δῶρα τῆς τύχης ἔχει φόβον. 6. Πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔθῃ ἐστὶ πρᾶία. 7. Οἱ παῖδες πραεῖς (πρᾶους) πατέρας καὶ πραεῖας μητέρας ἔχουσιν. 8. Αἱ γυναῖκες πραεῖαι εἰσιν. 9. Ἐν τῇ Λυδίᾳ πολλὸς μὲν οἶνός ἐστι, πολλὰ δὲ σῦκα, πολὺ δὲ ἔλαιον. 10. Ὁ ποταμὸς πλήρης ἦν ἰχθῶν μεγάλων καὶ πρᾶέων.

1. To kings (there) are great revenues. 2. In the country (there) is great abundance of corn. 3. The countries are great. 4. To Croesus (there) was much wealth. 5. In Lydia (there) is great abundance of figs. 6. The rivers are full of great and tame fish (*plural*). 7. In the rivers (there) are great and tame fish (*plural*). 8. The manners of the woman are gentle. 9. The country is full of many and great wild-beasts. 10. The boys admire the gentle fathers and gentle mothers.

XI.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I.—In *τερος, τatos*. The usual way of forming the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives is by adding *-τερος* and *-τατος* to the masculine Stem of the Positive, as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κοῦφος, <i>light</i> (κουφο)	κουφό-τερος, α, ου	κουφό-τατος, η, οι
σοφός, <i>wise</i> (σοφο)	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
γλυκύς, <i>sweet</i> (γλυκυ)	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i> (μελα)	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
μακάριος, <i>blessed</i> (μακαρι)	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
σαφής, <i>clear</i> (σαφες)	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
χαρίεις, <i>pleasing</i> (χαριεντ)	χαριέσ-τερος	χαριέσ-τατος
πένυς, <i>poor</i> (πενητ)	πενέσ-τερος	πενέσ-τατος

Obs. 1.—The final *ο* of the Positive is left unchanged in the Comparative and Superlative when the preceding syllable is long, but is len. thieted into *ω* in the Comparative and Superlative when the preceding syllable is short.

Obs. 2.—Adjectives in *αιος* drop the *ο* before the Comp. and Superl. : as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
γέρας, <i>old</i>	γεραι-τερος	γεραι-τατος
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i>	παλαι-τερος	παλαι-τατος

Obs. 3.—The terminations *αι-τερος*, *αι-τατος*, occur with *εἶδιος*, *calm*; *ἡσυχος*, *quiet*; *ἴσος*, *even*; *ἴσος*, *equal*; *μέσος*, *middle*; *ἄρῃος*, *early*; *ὄψιος*, *late*; *πρωῖος*, *in the morning*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
μέσος, <i>middle</i>	μεσ-αίτερος	μεσ-αίτατος

NOTE.—*φίλος*, *dear*, has three different forms: *φιλωτέρος*, *φιλωτατος*; *φιλότερος*, *φιλτατος*; *φιλαίτερος*, *φιλαίτατος*.

Obs. 4.—The terminations *εσ-τερος*, *εσ-τατος*, are applied:

1. To adjectives in *ων* (Stem *ον*): as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
σώφρων, <i>moderate</i> (σωφρον)	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος.

2. To the adjectives *ἀκρατός*, *unmixed*; *ἐρρωμένος*, *strong*; *ἄσμενος*, *willing*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀκράτος, <i>unmixed</i>	ἄκρατ-έστερος	ἀκρατ-έστατος

3. To some contrived adjectives in *-ος*, *ους*: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀπλός, <i>single</i>	ἀπλούτερος for ἀπλο-έστερος	ἀπλούτατος for ἀπλο-έτατος

Obs. 5.—The terminations *ισ-τερος*, *ισ-τατος*, occur with *λάλος*, *talkative*; *πρωχός*, *boastful*; *ὀψοφάγος*, *late*; *μω-λαγός*, *valuing above*; and some adjectives of one ending, as *κλέπτης*, *thief*:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
λάλος, <i>talkative</i>	λαλ-ίστερος	λαλ-ίστατος.

RULE 14.—The Comparative governs the Genitive case: as, *σοφία πλούτου κτήμα τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν*, *wisdom is a possession more valuable than wealth.*

EXERCISE XXIII.

A.—1. Ἀριστείδης ἦν δικαίωτατος. 2. Οἱ Κύκλωες βίαιότατοι ἦσαν. 3. Καλλιὰς πλουσιώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων. 4. Τὸ γῆρας βαρύ-

τερόν ἐστιν Ἀττης. 5. Ὁ θάνατος τῇ βουθεσίᾳ ἔνπῳ παραπλήρειός ἐστιν. 6. Φιλίας δικαίας κτήσις ἐστὶν ἀσφαλειστέρα. 7. Ἡ μεσότης ἐν πᾶσιν ἀσφαλειστέρα ἐστίν. 8. Οἱ γέροντες ἀνθενέστεροί εἰσι τῶν νέων. 9. Οἱ κόρυκες μελαινάτοί εἰσιν. 10. Ὁ πατήρ ἐστι σοφώτερος τοῦ παιδός. 11. Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη ἦν χαριεστὰν πάντων τῶν θεῶν.

1. God is wiser than men. 2. Wisdom is the most valuable possession. 3. The fear-of-God is a possession more valuable than wealth. 4. Old-age is very troublesome. 5. Moderation is the safest. 6. The women are very graceful. 7. The daughters are more graceful than the mothers. 8. The sons are richer than the fathers. 9. The fathers are weaker than the sons. 10. The birds are very black.

B.—1. Ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων διαίτα ἦν ἀπλουστάτη. 2. Οἱ γεραίτεροί εἰσι σοφώτεροι τῶν νέων. 3. Οἱ Ἰνδοὶ παλαιάτων ἔθνος εἰσί. 4. Οἱ Σπαρτιατικοὶ νεανίαι ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἦσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 5. Πολλοὶ τῶν χελιδόνων εἰσὶ λαλίστεροι. 6. Οἱ δοῖλοι ψευδίστατοι καὶ κλεπτίστατοι εἰσιν. 7. Οἱ εὐσεβέστατοι εὐδαιμονέστατοί εἰσιν. 8. Σωκράτης ἐγκρατέστατος ἦν καὶ σωφρονέστατος. 9. Ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις οἱ ἄνθρωποι σωφρονέστεροί εἰναι ἢ ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις. 10. Κριτίας ἦν ἀρπαγίστατος.

1. The mode-of-life of the Athenians was not very simple. 2. The most ancient nations are the wisest. 3. Old women are very loquacious. 4. The raven is very thievish. 5. The eldest are the wisest. 6. The Lacedæmonians were very strong. 7. The pious are happier than the impious. 8. In misfortunes women are more prudent than men. 9. The boys are stronger than the old-men. 10. The philosopher was more moderate and more prudent than the young man.

II.—In *ων, ιστος*. The second and less usual way of forming the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives is by adding *-ων, -ιστος* to the Positive. The final vowel of the Stem of the Positive is dropped: as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς(ἡδύ) <i>pleasant</i>	ἡδ-ίων, <i>ον</i>	ἡδ-ίστος, <i>η, ον</i>
ταχύς(ταχύ), <i>swift</i>	θάσσων, <i>ον</i> ,	τάχ-ιστος, <i>η, ον</i>
	<i>or</i> θάττων, <i>ον</i> (from ταχίων)	

In the following the further suppression of ρ takes place :

ἐχθρός, *hostile* ἐχθ-ίων, *ον* Superl. ἐχθ-ιστος
αἰσχρός, *disgraceful* αἰσχ-ίων, *ον* „ αἰσχ-ιστος

EXERCISE XXIV.

οὐδέν (Nom. Sing. Neut.), *nothing*.

1. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν. 2. Οὐδέν θάπτον ἐστὶ τῆς ἡθης. 3. Οὐδέν αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶ τῆς κακίας. 4. Οἱ ὄφεις τοῖς λοιποῖς ζώοις ἔχθιστοί εἰσι. 5. βουλῆς οὐδέν ἐστὶν ἔχθιον κακίᾳ.

1. Nothing is more pleasant than a very deep sleep. 2. The horses are very swift. 3. The philosophers are most hostile to the sophists. 4. Nothing is more pleasant than wisdom. 5. Nothing is more hostile than bad advice.

III. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων	ἄριστος
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείσσων, <i>or</i> κρείττων	κράτιστος
	λῶν	λῶστος
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χείρων	χείριστος
	ἥσσων, <i>or</i> ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	
καλός, <i>beautiful</i> ,	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	ἐλάσσων, <i>or</i> ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	μείων	ὀλίγιστος
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μείζων	μέγιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων, <i>or</i> πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος
ἀλγινός, <i>painful</i> , ἀλγίων		ἀλγιστος

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Ταῖς γυναῖξιν ἡ σωφροσύνη καλλίστη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι κτήνη κάλλιον φίλου. 3. Ἡ δουλεία τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ ἀλγίστη ἐστίν. 4. Ἡ γῆ ἐλάττων ἐστὶ τοῦ ἡλίου. 5. Ὀλίγιστοι ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονες εἰσι. 6. Ἀναρχίας μείζων οὐκ ἔστι κακόν. 7. Ἐμφυτός ἐστι τοῖς

ἀνθρώποις ἢ τοῦ πλείονος ἐπιθυμία. 8. ἡ ἀρετῆς κτῆσις πλούτου κρείττων ἐστίν. 9. πλεονεξία μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.* 10. ἡ φιλία μέγιστον ἀγαθόν* καὶ ἥδιστον ἀνθρώποις ἐστίν.

1. Nothing is worse than avarice. 2. Nothing is a greater good to men than friendship. 3. The daughter is more beautiful than the mother. 4. To a free man nothing is more painful than slavery. 5. The island is very small. 6. Most men are well-disposed to the poor. 7. Anarchy is a very great evil. 8. The best-men are few. 9. Nothing is better to men than friendship. 10. The fear-of-God is a better possession than wealth.

* Used as substantives *evil* and *good*.

In the declension of Comparatives in *ων*, the following contractions take place: *ονα* into *ω*, and *ονες*, *ονας*, into *ους*: hence *μείζων*, *greater*, is thus declined:

Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	M. and F. μείζων μείζον-ος μείζον-ι μείζον-α [μείζου] μείζω	N. μείζον
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	μείζον-ε μείζον-οιν	
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μείζον-ες [μείζουες] μείζους μείζον-ων μείζον-σι(ν) μείζον-ας [μείζους] μείζους	μείζονα [μείζουα] μείζω μείζονα [μείζουα] μείζω

EXERCISE XXVI.

Mixed Examples.

1. Ἐσθλὼν κακίους ἐνίσι* εὐτυχέστεροι. 2. Ἄριστον ἀνθρώπῳ ἢ ἐγκράτειά ἐστιν. 3. Καμρὸς ἐστὶ τῶν νομῶν κρείττων. 4. Πλοῦτος πλείστην δύναμιν πᾶσιν ἔχει. 5. Σωφροσύνη δώρημα κάλλιστον θεῶν ἐστίν. 6. Ὁμόνοια μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐστίν. 7. Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἡδίων καὶ ἰσχυρότερον τῆς κακίας. 8. Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώ-

ποῖς νόσων πασῶν ἐστὶν ἀναίδεια. 9. Πάντων κτημάτων κράτιστός ἐστι φίλος σαφὴς καὶ ἀγαθός. 10. Κριτίας κλεπτίστατος τε καὶ βιαιότατος καὶ φονικώτατος ἦν. 11. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀκρατέστατος τε καὶ ὑβριστότατος καὶ βιαιότατος ἦν.

1. The good are happier than the bad. 2. The fear-of-God is the best of all possessions. 3. Nothing is better for a man than self-control. 4. Nothing is a greater good to citizens than harmony. 5. Critias was more thievish, and more violent, and more bloody than the other citizens. 6. Alcibiades was more intemperate, and more insolent, and more violent than the other citizens. 7. The island has better citizens. 8. Self-control is the most beautiful gift of the gods. 9. In the island the women are better than the men. 10. In the country the men are worse than the women.

XII.—THE NUMERALS.

The *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Adverbial* Numerals, with their value and signs, are:—

1	α'	εἷς, μί, ἓν, one	ὁ πρῶτος, the first	ἅπαξ, once
2	β'	δύο	δεύτερος	δὶς
3	γ'	τρῆς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ'	τέσσαρες, τέσ- σπ'α, or τέττα- ρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ'	ἑπτὰ	ἑβδόμος	ἑπτάκις
8	η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοὺς	ὀκτάκις
9	θ'	ἐννέα	ἐνάτος (ἐννατός)	ἐνάκις (ἐννάκις)
10	ι'	δέκα	δεκάτος	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ἐνδεκά	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δωδεκά	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαδέκατος	
14	ιδ'	(τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα) (τεσσαρακαίδεκα)	τεσσαρακαδέκατος	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαδέκατος	
16	ισ'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαδέκατος	
17	ιζ'	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαδέκατος	
18	ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαδέκατος	
19	ιθ'	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαδέκατος	
20	κ'	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοτὸς	εἰκοσάκις
30	λ'	τριακόντα	τριακοτὸς	τριακοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστος	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοτὸς	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοτὸς	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ς'	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοτὸς	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοτὸς	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ρ'	ἐννήκοντα	ἐννεηκοτὸς	ἐννεηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	ἐκατόν	ἐκατοσὸς	ἐκατοντάκις
200	ς'	διακόσιοι, αι, α	δικοσιοστος	διακοσιάκις
300	τ'	τριακόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστος	
400	ι'	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστος	
500	ς'	πεντάκοσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστος	
600	χ'	ἑξακόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστος	
700	ψ'	ἑπτάκοσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστος	
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστος	
900	ϑ	ἐνάκόσιοι, αι, α	ἐνακοσιοστος	
1000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστος	χιλιάκις
2000	β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστος	
3000	γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστος	
10000	δ	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστος	μυριάκις

The Cardinal Numbers 1 to 4 are thus declined:—

	One.			Two.
Nom.	M. εἷς	F. μία	N. ἓν	N. A. δύο
Gen.	ἐνός	μιάς	ένός	G. D. δυοῖν
Dat.	ἐνί	μυῖ	ένί	
Acc.	εἷνα	μῖαν	έν	
	Three.			Four.
Nom.	M. F. τρεῖς	N. τρία	M. F. τέσσαρες,	N. τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν		or τέτταρες, &c.	
Dat.	τρισσί(ν)		τεσσάρων	
Acc.	τρεις	τρία	τέσσαρσι(ν)	
			τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδείς, *no one*, are declined like εἷς.

The Numerals 5 to 199 are indeclinable.

The Cardinal Numerals from 200 are, like the Ordinal, regular adjectives of three terminations: διακόσιοι, αἱ, α, *two hundred*.

EXERCISE XXVII.

A.—1. Εἷς τῶν Κρίτωνος φίλων Ἀρχέδημος ἦν. 2. Σεμέλη μία ἦν τῶν Κάδμου θυγατέρων. 3. Θνητῶν οὐδείς ἐστὶν εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ. 4. Εἰσὶν Ἀθηναίων δέκα φυλαί. 5. Τῶν ἐπὶ σοφώτατος ἦν Σόλων. 6. Δαναὸς ἦν ὁ πενήκοντα θυγατέρων πατήρ. 7. ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός ἐστι τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων σταδίων. 8. Τὸ στάδιον ἔχει πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν βήματα ἢ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑξακοσίους πόδας. 9. Τοῦ Σάρου, Κιλικίας ποταμοῦ, τὸ εὖρος ἦν τρία πλῆθρα. 10. Τὸ πλῆθρον ἔχει τέτταρας καὶ ἑκατὸν πόδας.

1. Euripides was one of the friends of Socrates. 2. The bride is one of the daughters of the philosopher. 3. The citizen was the father of three daughters. 4. The four daughters were very beautiful. 5. The river is the breadth of 300 feet. 6. The measure (τό μέτρον) has 200 stadia. 7. The measure has 533 feet. 8. (There) were 5000 men. 9. (There) were 4425 men. 10. The measure has 10,000 feet.

B.—1. ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἵππεῖς καὶ διακόσια ἄρματα. 2. Ὁ παρασάγγης, Περσικὸν μέτρον, ἔχει τριάντα στάδια ἢ πενήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακοσίους καὶ ὀκτακισχιλίους καὶ μυρίους πάδας. 3. Ἀριθμὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν σταθμοὶ διακόσιοι δέκα πέντε, παρασάγγαι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα πέντε, στάδια τριάντα τετρακισχίλια ἑξακόσια πενήκοντα. 4. Τοῦ στρατεύματος ἦν ἀριθμὸς ὅπλιται μύριοι καὶ τετρακόσιοι. 5. Τῶν ἑπτὰ νήσων, Σικελία ἐστὶ μέγιστη, δευτέρα Σαρδῶ, τρίτη Κύπρος, τετάρτη Κρήτη, πέμπτη Εὐβοία, ἕκτη Κύπρος, Δέσβοις δὲ τὰς ἑπτὰ ἐβδόμην ἔχει.

1. (There) were 7000 horsemen, and 500 chariots. 2. (There) were 10,000 horsemen and 500 chariots. 3. The extent (*say* number) of the way was 115 stages, 623 parasangs, 18,600 stadia. 4. The number of the army was 9539 heavy-armed-men. 5. Of the seven islands Sardinia holds the second rank.

XIII.—THE PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Sing.	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
Nom.	ἐγώ I.	σύ Thou.	
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οὗ of himself.
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἱ
Ace.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἐ
Dual.			
N. A.	(ῥῶι) ῥώ	(σφῶι) σφώ	(σφωέ) They two.
G. D.	(ῥῶιν) ῥῶν } We two.	(σφῶιν) σφῶν } Ye two.	(σφωίν)
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς We.	ὑμεῖς You.	σφεῖς They. N. σφέα
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφί-σι(v)
Ace.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς N. σφέα

2. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	Singular.		Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	
Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἡς, of myself.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, of ourselves.		
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἡ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς	
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἡν	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς	
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, of thyself.		ἐμῶν αὐτῶν, of yourselves.		
	οὐ σεαυτοῦ ἡς				
Dat.	σεαυτῷ, ἡ		ἐμῖν αὐτοῖς	αἷς	
	οὐ σεαυτῷ ἡ				
Acc.	σεαυτόν, ἡν		ἐμᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς	
	οὐ σεαυτόν ἡν				
Gen.	Masc. ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, of himself,	Fem. αὐτοῦ ἡς herself,	Masc. σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves.	Fem. αὐτῶν	Neut. αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἐαυτῷ, ἡ itself.	αὐτῇ	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	αἷς	
	οὐ αὐτῷ αὐτῇ				
Acc.	ἐαυτόν, ἡν	ὁ	σφᾶς αὐτούς	ᾤς	σφέα αὐτά
	οὐ αὐτόν ἡν	ὁ			

NOTE.—ἐαυτοῦ has also the compound form of the plural :

Gen. ἐαυτῶν, or αὐτῶν

Dat. ἐαυτοῖς, αἷς, or αὐτοῖς, αἷς

Acc. ἐαυτούς, ᾤς, ᾤ, or αὐτούς, ᾤς, ᾤ.

3. THE RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Dual.</i>			
<i>G. D.</i>	ἑλληλον One another.	ἑλλήλαια	ἑλλήλων
<i>Acc.</i>	ἑλληλῳ	ἑλλήλαια	ἑλλήλῳ
<i>Plural.</i>			
<i>Gen.</i>	ἑλλήλων	ἑλλήλων	ἑλλήλων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἑλλήλοις	ἑλλήλαις	ἑλλήλοις
<i>Acc.</i>	ἑλλήλους	ἑλλήλας	ἑλλήλα

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. ὁ πατήρ μοι φίλτατός ἐστιν. 2. ὁ παῖς ἐρῶμενέστερός ἐστίν σου. 3. νῶν ἦν κακὴ νόσος. 4. οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσιν ἡμᾶς. 5. οἱ ἀκρατεῖς ἑαυτοῖς οὐκ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν. 6. οὐτ' ἐμοὶ πατρίς οὐτ' οἶκος ἐστίν. 7. ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἡμέρος ἦν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ πολεμίοις. 8. ὕπνος πολὺς οὔτε τοῖς σώμασιν οὔτε ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἡμῶν ὠφέλιμος ἐστίν. 9. οἱ πονηροὶ ἀλλήλοις ἐχθροὶ εἰσιν. 10. οἱ θεοὶ εἰσιν ἰλεοφ ἡμῶν.

1. The daughter is very dear to us. 2. The boy is very dear to you. 3. The giant is stronger than we-two. 4. Neither to me nor to you is (there) a native land. 5. To us (there) is not a home. 6. The intemperate are enemies to one another. 7. To both-of-you (there) was a very bad illness. 8. To both-of-us (there) was a very faithful friend. 9. The slave is useful both to me and to thee. 10. The slaves are useful both to us and to you.

4. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

ἐμός,	ἐμή,	ἐμόν, <i>mine.</i>
σός,	σή,	σόν, <i>thine.</i>
ὅς,	ῆ,	ὄν, <i>his, her.</i>
ἡμέτερος,	ἡμετέρα,	ἡμέτερον, <i>our.</i>
ὑμέτερος,	ὑμετέρα,	ὑμέτερον, <i>your.</i>
σφέτερος,	σφετέρα,	σφέτερον, <i>their.</i>

Instead of ὅς and σφέτερος, the Attic writers use ἑαυτοῦ and ἑαυτῶν.

RULE 15.—The possessive pronouns are only used when they are emphatic. When they are not emphatic, their place is supplied by the article, as ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει τὴν θυγατέρα, *the mother admires HER daughter.*

EXERCISE XXIX.

1. ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. ἡ ἐμή μήτηρ ἀγαθὴ ἐστίν. 3. οἱ ἡμέτεροι πατέρες ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 4. ὁ σὸς παῖς σπουδαῖός ἐστιν. 5. οἱ ὑμέτεροι παῖδες σπουδαῖοί εἰσιν. 6. ὁ μὲν ἐμὸς παῖς σπουδαῖός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ σὸς μεθ' ἡμῶν. 7. ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει τὸν σπουδαῖον παῖδα. 8. ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζει τὴν καλὴν θυγατέρα. 9. ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱόν. 10. οἱ πατέρες θαυμάζουσιν τοὺς ἑαυτῶν υἱούς.

1. *My* boy is beautiful. 2. *My* daughter is beautiful. 3. *Our* boys are beautiful. 4. *Our* daughters are beautiful. 5. *My* father

is good. 6. *Your* fathers are good. 7. *Our* boys are diligent, but *yours* (boys) are idle. 8. The fathers admire their diligent boys. 9. The mothers admire their beautiful daughters. 10. The mothers admire *their own* daughters.

5. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this (hic)*.
2. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this (hic)*.
3. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that, yonder (ille)*.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆςδε	τοῦδε
Dat.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
Dual.			
N. A.	τώδε	τάδε	τώδε
G. D.	τοῶδε	ταῖδε	τοῶδε
Plural.			
Nom.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
Gen.	τῶνδε	ταῖνδε	τῶνδε
Dat.	τοῖςδε	ταῖςδε	τοῖςδε
Acc.	τούςδε	τάςδε	τάδε
Singular.			
Nom.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
Gen.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
Dat.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Acc.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
Dual.			
N. A.	τούτῳ	ταῖτα	τούτῳ
G. D.	τούτοι	ταῖται	τούτοι
Plural.			
Nom.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῖτα
Gen.	τούτων	τουτῶν	τούτων
Dat.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Like οἷος, are declined:-

τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο	ΟΙ ΤΟΣΟῦΤΟΝ, so great (tantus)
τοιούτος	τοιαύτη	τοιούτο	ΟΙ ΤΟΙΟῦΤΟΝ, such (talis)
τηλικούτος	τηλικαύτη	τηλικούτο	ΟΙ ΤΗΛΙΚΟῦΤΟΝ, so old.

ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκείνο, is declined like an adjective in -ος, -η, -ον, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. has no ν.

EXERCISE XXX.

Observe the position of the pronoun.

1. Ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος (or οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ) ἀγαθός ἐστιν. 2. Ἡ γνώμη αὐτῆς or αὐτῆς ἡ γνώμη δίκαια ἐστίν. 3. Ἡ γυνὴ ἥδε or ἥδε ἡ γυνὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. 4. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκείνος or ἐκείνος ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστίν. 5. ταῦτα τὰ ῥόδα καλὰ ἐστίν or τὰ ῥόδα ταῦτα καλὰ ἐστίν.

1. These men are good. 2. These opinions are just. 3. These women are beautiful. 4. Those men are kings. 5. This rose is beautiful.

6. THE DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, is declined like an adjective in -ος, -η, -ον, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. has no ν. It has three meanings:

1. It means *self*, used without the article, when it agrees with a noun or pronoun, as ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός, or αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς, *the king himself*.

2. It means *the same*, when used with the article: as, ὁ αὐτός βασιλεὺς, *the same king*.

The neuter τὸ αὐτό is contracted into ταυτό, frequently written ταυτόν, and τὰ αὐτά into ταυρά.

3. It is the Third Personal Pronoun, *him, her, it*, in the oblique cases (Gen., Dat., Acc.) not agreeing with any noun.

EXERCISE XXXI.

1. ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς or αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν. 2. ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστιν. 3. ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς ἐστιν. 4. ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστιν. 5. τὰ αὐτὰ ῥόδα καλὰ ἐστίν. 6. οἱ πολῖται οὐ ταυτὰ θαυμάζουσι. 7. οἱ πολῖται *τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταυτὰ θαυμάζουσι. 8. αἱ τοῦ μηνὸς ἡμέραι οὐχ† αἱ αὐταὶ εἰσιν. 9. πάντες ἄνθρωποι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. 10. ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθός ἐστιν.

1. The kings themselves are generals. 2. The same kings are generals. 3. The men themselves are kings. 4. The same men are kings. 5. The same rose is beautiful. 6. The man himself (does) not admire the same-things. 7. The same man does not admire the same-things on the same days. 8. The days in the same month are not the same. 9. Her (*Gen. of αὐτός*) daughter is very beautiful. 10. The daughters of the same mother are loquacious.

* Genitive answering to the question *when*? See Rule 10.

† οὐκ before an aspirate is written οὐχ.

7. THE RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

1. Relative, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which*.

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ὅς, <i>who</i>	ἥ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ	<i>N.A.</i> ὅ	αἱ	ὅ
<i>Gen.</i>	οὗ	ἥς	οῦ		ᾧν		<i>G.D.</i> οἶν	αῖν	οῖν
<i>Dat.</i>	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αῖς	οἷς			
<i>Acc.</i>	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ	οὓς	ᾗς	ᾗ			

2. Interrogative, τίς, τί, *who, what*?3. Indefinite, τις, τι, *any one, some one, anything, something*.

NOTE.—The Indefinite is distinguished from the Interrogative only by the accent. The Indefinite is enclitic, that is, it is pronounced with the preceding word, upon which it throws its accent.

	Interrogative.		Indefinite.	
	Singular.		Singular.	
<i>Nom.</i>	τίς	τί	τις	τι
<i>Gen.</i>	τινός		τινός	
<i>Dat.</i>	τινί		τινί	
<i>Acc.</i>	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
		Dual.	Dual.	
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	τίε		τινέ	
<i>Gen. Dat.</i>	τινῶν		τινῶν	
		Plural.	Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i>	τίες	τίνα	τινές	τινά (ἅττα)
<i>Gen.</i>	τινῶν		τινῶν	
<i>Dat.</i>	τινί(ν)		τινί(ν)	
<i>Acc.</i>	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά (ἅττα)

τοῦ, τῷ are often used for τίνος, τίνι, and for τινός, τινί; and when employed as indefinites, they are enclitic.

4. ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅ τι, *whosoever, whatsoever*, is a relative pronoun, compounded of ὅς and τίς.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	ὅς-τις	ἡ-τις	ὅ-τι
<i>Gen.</i>	οὗ-τινός	ἧς-τινός	οὗ-τινός
	οὗ	οὗ	οὗ
<i>Dat.</i>	οὗ-τινί	ἧ-τινί	οὗ-τινί
	οὗ	οὗ	οὗ
<i>Acc.</i>	ὃν-τίνα	ἣν-τίνα	ὅ-τι
Dual.	ὃ-τινε	ἃ-τινε	ὃ-τινε
<i>N. A. V.</i>	οὖν-τινῶν	αὖν-τινῶν	οὖν-τινῶν
<i>G. D.</i>	οὗ	οὗ	οὗ
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	οὗ-τινες	αὖ-τινες	αὖ-τίνα
			ἅττα
<i>Gen.</i>	ὃν-τινῶν	ἣν-τινῶν	ὃν-τινῶν
	οὗ	οὗ	οὗ
<i>Dat.</i>	οἷς-τισι(ν)	αἷς-τισι(ν)	οἷς-τισι(ν)
	οἷς	οἷς	οἷς
<i>Acc.</i>	οὓς-τίνας	αῖς-τίνας	αὖ-τίνα
			ἅττα

RULE 16.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case: as, ὁλβίος ὁ στρατηγός, ᾧ οἱ πολῖται θαυμάζουσι, happy (is) the general whom the citizens admire.

EXERCISE XXVII.

1. Ὀλβιος ᾧ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν. 2. Ὀλβιώτατος, ὅτῳ μηδεὶ κακόν ἐστιν. 3. τίνα ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει; * θαυμάζει τὸν καλὸν παῖδα. 4. τίς ἦδε χώρα; 5. Πατὴρ τίος ἐστὶ καὶ μητὴρ ὁ Ἑρως; 6. τί ἐστὶ πολυμῶτατον ἀνθρώποις; αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς. 7. τὸ τῆς Σφιγγὸς αἶνγμα ἦν τόδε: † τί ἐστὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τετράπουν καὶ δίπουν καὶ τρίπουν; 8. Ἐν Ἑρῳκε Ἀφροδίτης νεὸς ἐστίν, ἐν ᾧ πολὺ πλῆθος περὶστερὰ ἐστί. 9. Περσεὺς Ἀργεῖος μὲν ἦν, ἀδόξου δὲ τιος υἱός. 10. Ὀλβιος, ὅστις αἰσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει.

1. Happy (are those) to whom children are friends. 2. Whom does the mother admire? She admires her (say the) most beautiful daughter. 3. Of what father and mother is the bride? 4. Who are the sons of Pericles? 5. What is more hostile to men than vice? 6. In the city (there are) temples, in which (there) is a multitude of crowns. 7. The men were Argives, but the sons of some obscure persons. 8. Happy (are those) whosoever have property and intelligence. 9. What was this enigma? The same-thing is four-footed, and two-footed, and three-footed. 10. Who are the fathers of these good boys?

* In Greek the sign of the interrogative is the same which in English or Latin marks the semicolon.

† In Greek the colon or semicolon is marked by a point in the upper part of the line.

XIV.—THE VERB.

Greek Verbs have :

1. THREE NUMBERS: *Singular, Dual, and Plural.*

2. THREE VOICES :

Active : ἔτυψα, *I struck.*

Passive : ἐτύφθην, *I was struck.*

Middle : ἐτυψάμην, *I struck myself.*

3. TWO CLASSES OF TENSES :

A.—*Principal* :

1. *Present* : τύπτω, *I strike.*

2. *Perfect* : τέτυφα, *I have struck.*

3. *Future* : τύψω, *I shall strike.*

B.—*Historical* :

1. *Imperfect* : ἔτυπτον, *I was striking.*

2. *Pluperfect* : ἐτετύφειν, *I had struck.*

3. *Aorist* : ἔτυψα, *I struck.*

4. FOUR MOODS :

Finite Verb.	{	1. <i>Indicative</i> : τύπτω, <i>I strike.</i>
		2. <i>Subjunctive</i> : τύπτω, <i>I may strike.</i>
		3. <i>Optative</i> : τύπτοιμι, <i>I might strike.</i>
		4. <i>Imperative</i> : τύπτε, <i>strike.</i>

5. THREE VERBAL NOUNS :

1. *Infinitive* : τύπτειν, *to strike.*

2. *Participle* : τύπτων, *striking.*

3. *Verbal Adjective* : τυπτός, *to be struck.*

6. TWO CONJUGATIONS :

1. *Verbs in ω* : τύπτω, *I strike.*

2. *Verbs in μι* : δίδωμι, *I give.*

X
Moods.

Indicative.

Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Optative.

Infinitive.
Participle.

XV.—THE AUXILIARY VERB εἰμί, *I am*.

	Moods.	Numbers. Persons.	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Indicative.	S.	1	εἰμί, <i>I am</i>	ἦν or ἦ, <i>I was</i>	ἔσομαι, <i>I shall be</i>
		2	εἶ	ἦσθα	ἔσῃ or ἔσει
		3	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἔσται
		D. 1			ἐσόμεθον
		2	ἐστόν	ἦστον or ἦτον	ἔσεσθον
		3	ἐστόν	ἦσθην or ἦτην	ἔσεσθον
		P. 1	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ἐσόμεθα
		2	ἐστέ	ἦστε or ἦτε	ἔσεσθε
		3	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ἔσονται
Imperative.	S.	2	ἴσθι, <i>be thou.</i>		
		3	ἔστω		
		D. 2	ἔστον		
	P.	3	ἔστων		
		2	ἐστέ		
		3	ἔστωσαν or ἔστων		
Subjunctive.	S.	1	ᾤ, <i>I may be.</i>		
		2	ᾗς		
		3	ᾗ		
	D.	2	ᾗτον		
		3	ᾗτον		
		P. 1	ᾤμεν		
Optative.	S.	1	εἶην, <i>I might be.</i>		ἐσοίμην, <i>I might</i>
		2	εἶης		ἔσοιο <i>be about</i>
		3	εἶη		ἔσοιτο <i>to be.</i>
	D.	1			ἐσοίμεθον
		2	εἶητον or εἶτον		ἔσοισθον
		3	εἶητην or εἶτην		ἔσοισθην
Participle.	P.	1	εἶμεν or εἶμεν		ἐσοίμεθα
		2	εἶητε or εἶτε		ἔσοισθε
		3	εἶσαν or εἶεν		ἔσονται
	Infinitive.		εἶναι, <i>to be.</i>		ἔσεσθαι, <i>to be</i>
					[<i>about to be.</i>
			ὄν, <i>being.</i> Gen. ὄντος οὔσα οὔσης ὄν ὄντος		ἐσόμενος, <i>about</i> ἐσομένη [to be, ἐσόμενον

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Indicative Mood.

1. Φίλιππε, ἄνθρωπος εἶ. 2. θεοῖς ὅμοιοί ἐσμεν εὐεργεσίῃ.
 3. παιδίων εἰμι καὶ ἐτι ἄφρων. 4. ἐμοὶ φίλοι οἵποτε ἔσονται.
 5. Δύο παῖδες ἦσθην τῷ Περικλεῖ, Παράδος τε καὶ Ξάνθιππος. 6. ἐγὼ
 καὶ ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἐταίρω τε καὶ φίλῳ ἦμεν. 7. Ἔσσεσθε ἄνδρες
 ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. 8. Πολύγωνος καὶ Διονύσιος γραφεῖς ἦσθην.
 9. ἀρετῇ ἐσμεν ἀγαθοί. 10. ἡμεῖς βροτοὶ ἐσμεν.
1. O kings, ye are men. 2. Ye are like to the gods in good-
 doing. 3. We are little-children and still senseless. 4. By virtue
 ye are good. 5. They will never be friends to me. 6. I am mortal.
 7. The king had two sons, (*say* there were two sons to the king).
 8. I and your brother were companions and friends. 9. They will
 be men worthy of freedom. 10. The two-painters were wise.

Imperative and Optative Moods, and Participle.

RULE 17.—The Optative Mood, when it is not dependent on some other verb, expresses a wish, whence its name: as, εὐδαίμων εἶην, *may I be happy*.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

μή, *not*, is always used with the Imperative, Subjunctive, or Optative Mood, *not* οὐ.

1. Πολλοὶ ὄντες εὐγενεῖς εἰσι κακοί. 2. Εὐδαίμων εἶην καὶ θεοῖς
 ἀθανάτοις φίλος. 3. Ἔργους φιλόπορος ἔσθι, μὴ λόγους μόνον. 4. Μή
 μοι ἀνὴρ εἶη γλώσσει φίλος, ἀλλὰ ἔργῳ. 5. Δύσμοιρος ἴσθι μῦλλον ἢ
 κακίγορος. 6. Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιμῆν, εἰς κοίματος ἔστω, εἰς βασι-
 λείας. 7. Τονῦτος ὁ συγγραφεὺς ἔστω, ἀληθείας φίλος. 8. Ἐμὴν
 τὰ δίκαια φίλ' (=φίλα) ἔστω. 9. γέλως μὴ πολὺς ἔστω. 10. Ἀρε-
 τίδης πτωχότατος ὢν πάντων Ἀθηναίων ἐντιμότητος ἦν.

1. Many-persons who-are (*say* being) noble-born are good. 2. The
 woman who-is (*say* being) noble-born is wicked. 3. May-we-be
 happy and dear to the gods. 4. May-ye-be happy and dear to the
 gods. 5. In deeds be-ye laborious, not in words only. 6. Be-ye
 unfortunate rather than slanderers. 7. Let the historians be fond of
 truth. 8. The historians who-are (*say* being) fond of truth are
 worthy of praise. 9. May-I-be unfortunate rather than wicked.
 10. May-we-be unfortunate rather than wicked.

XVI.—FIRST CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN Ω.

Verbs in -ω are divided into five classes according to the final letter of the Stem :—

1. Labial Stems π, β, φ
2. Guttural Stems κ, γ, χ
3. Dental Stems τ, δ, θ
4. Liquid Stems λ, μ, ν, ρ
5. Pure Stems, that is, ending in a vowel.

First Class.

	Present.	Future.	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.
Labials.	π. <i>τέρπω, I delight</i>	<i>τέρψω</i>	<i>τέτερφα</i>	<i>τέτερμαι</i>
	β. <i>λείβω, I pour</i>	<i>λείψω</i>	<i>λέλειφα</i>	<i>λέλειμαι</i>
	φ. <i>γράφω, I write</i>	<i>γράψω</i>	<i>γέγραφα</i>	<i>γέγραμμαι</i>
	π. <i>τέπτω, I strike</i>	<i>τίψω</i>	<i>τέτῡφα</i>	<i>τέτερμαι</i>

Second Class.

Gutturals.	κ. <i>πλέκω, I weave</i>	<i>πλέξω</i>	<i>πέπλεχα</i>	<i>πέπλεχμαι</i>
	γ. <i>λέγω, I say</i>	<i>λέξω</i>	<i>λέλεχα</i>	<i>λέλεχμαι</i>
	χ. <i>βρέχω, I wet</i>	<i>βρέξω</i>	<i>βέβρεχα</i>	<i>βέβρεχμαι</i>
	γ. <i>ταῖσσω, I arrange</i>	<i>τάξω</i>	<i>τέταχα</i>	<i>τέταχμαι</i>

Third Class.

Dentals.	τ. <i>ἀνέτω, I accomplish</i>	<i>ἀνέσω</i>	<i>ἤνικα</i>	<i>ἤνισμαι</i>
	δ. <i>ἐρείδω, I make to lean</i>	<i>ἐρείσω</i>	<i>ἤρεικα</i>	<i>ἤρεισμαι</i>
	θ. <i>πείθω, I persuade</i>	<i>πέσω</i>	<i>πέπεικα</i>	<i>πέπεισμαι</i>
	δ. <i>φράζω, I explain</i>	<i>φράσω</i>	<i>πέφρακα</i>	<i>πέφρασμαι</i>

Fourth Class.

Liquids.	λ. <i>ἀγγέλλω, I announce</i>	<i>ἀγγελῶ</i>	<i>ἤγγελκα</i>	<i>ἤγγελμαι</i>
	ν. <i>νέμω, I distribute</i>	<i>νέμῶ</i>	<i>νενέμηκα</i>	<i>νενέμημαι</i>
	κ. <i>κρίνω, I distinguish</i>	<i>κρίνῶ</i>	<i>κέκρικα</i>	<i>κέκριμαι</i>
	ρ. <i>σπείρω, I sow</i>	<i>σπερῶ</i>	<i>ἔσπαρκα</i>	<i>ἔσπαρμαι</i>

Fifth Class.

Vowels. Contract.	<i>λύω, I loose</i>	<i>λύσω</i>	<i>λέλυκα</i>	<i>λέλυμαι</i>
	<i>τιμῶω, I honour</i>	<i>τιμήσω</i>	<i>τετίμηκα</i>	<i>τετίμημαι</i>
	<i>ποιέω, I make</i>	<i>ποιήσω</i>	<i>πεποίηκα</i>	<i>πεποίημαι</i>
	<i>δουλώω, I enslave</i>	<i>δουλώσω</i>	<i>δεδοίλωκα</i>	<i>δεδούλωμαι</i>

Obs.—The terminations of the Tenses are best seen in the Pure Verbs, but as they contain no Second Perfect or Second Aorist Active, the conjugation of *τέπτω* is given as the example.

XVII.—CONJUGATION OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense, *I strike.*

<i>Sing.</i> τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-εις	τύπτ-ει
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτ-ετον	τύπτ-ετον
<i>Plur.</i> τύπτ-ομεν	τύπτ-ετε	τύπτ-ουσι(ν)

2. Imperfect Tense, *I was striking.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἔτυπτ-ον	ἔτυπτ-ες	ἔτυπτ-ε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτύπτ-ετον	ἐτυππ-έτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτύπτ-ομεν	ἐτύπτ-ετε	ἔτυπτ-ον

3. Future Tense, *I shall strike.*

<i>Sing.</i> τύψω	τύψεις	τύψει
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψετον	τύψετον
<i>Plur.</i> τύψομεν	τύψετε	τύψουσι(ν)

4. First Aorist Tense, *I struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἔτυψα	ἔτυψας	ἔτυψε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτύψατον	ἐτυψάτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτύψαμεν	ἐτύψατε	ἔτυψαν

5. First Perfect Tense, *I have struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> τέτυφα	τέτυφας	τέτυφε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύφᾱτον	τετύφᾱτον
<i>Plur.</i> τετύφᾱμεν	τετύφᾱτε	τετύφᾱσι(ν)

6. First Pluperfect Tense, *I had struck.*

<i>Sing.</i> ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύφεις	ἐτετύφει
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτετύφειτον	ἐτετυφέιτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτετύφειμεν	ἐτετύφειτε	ἐτετύφεισαν, or ἐτετύφισαν

7. Second Perfect Tense, *I have struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπα	τέτυπας	τέτυπε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύπᾱτον	τετύπᾱτον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπᾱμεν	τετύπᾱτε	τετύπᾱσι(ν)

8. Second Pluperfect Tense, *I had struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτετύπειν	ἐτετύπεις	ἐτετύπει
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτετύπειτον	ἐτετυπείτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτετύπειμεν	ἐτετύπειτε	ἐτετύπεισαν, or ἐτετύπεσαν

9. Second Aorist Tense, *I struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἔτυπον	ἔτυπες	ἔτυπε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπετον	ἐτυπέτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπομεν	ἐτύπετε	ἔτυπον

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτε	τυπτέω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτετον	τυπτέων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτετε	τυπτέωσαν, or τυπτόντων

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψον	τυψάτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψατον	τυψάειω
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψατε	τυψάτωσαν or τυψάντων

3. First Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφε	τετυφέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύφετον	τετυφέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυφετε	τετυφέτωσαν, or τετυφόντων

4. Second Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυπε	τετυπέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύπετον	τετυπέτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπετε	τετυπέτωσαν, or τετυπόντων

5. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπε	τυπέτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπετον	τυπέται
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπετε	τυπέτωσαν, or τυπόρτων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτω	τύπτῃς	τύπτῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτητον	τύπτητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτωμεν	τύπτῃτε	τύπτωσι(ν)

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψω	τύψῃς	τύψῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύψητον	τύψητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψωμεν	τύψῃτε	τύψωσι(ν)

3. First Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφω	τετύφῃς	τετύφῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύφητον	τετύφητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύφωμεν	τετύφῃτε	τετύφωσι(ν)

4. Second Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύπω	τετύπῃς	τετύπῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τετύπητον	τετύπητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετύπωμεν	τετύπῃτε	τετύπωσι(ν)

5. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπω	τύπῃς	τύπῃ
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπητον	τύπητον
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπωμεν	τύπῃτε	τύπωσι(ν)

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτοιμι	τύπτοῖς	τύπτοιν
<i>Dual.</i>		τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιτο
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτοιμεν	τύπτοιτε	τύπτοιεν

2. Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύψοιμι	τύψοις	τύψοι
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψοιτον	τυψοίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύψοιμεν	τύψοιτε	τύψοιεν

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύψαιμι	τύψαις, or τύψεias	τύψαι, or τύψει(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψαιτον	τυψαίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύψαιμεν	τύψαιτε	τύψαιεν, or τύψειαν

4. First Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύποιτον	τετυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

5. Second Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύποιμι	τετύποις	τετύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τετύποιτον	τετυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύποιμεν	τετύποιτε	τετύποιεν

6. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύποιμι	τύποις	τύποι
<i>Dual.</i>	τύποιτεν	τυποίτην
<i>Plur.</i> τύποιμεν	τύποιτε	τύποιεν

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperf. τύπτειν
2. Future τύψειν
3. First Aorist τύψαι
4. First Perfect and Pluperf. τετυφέναι
5. Second Perfect and Pluperf. τετυπέναι
6. Second Aorist τυπέειν

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Present, *striking*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	τύπτων	τύπτουσα	τύπτου
Gen.	τύπτοντος	τυπτούσης	τύπτοντος
Dat.	τύπτοντι	τυπτούσῃ	τύπτοντι
Acc.	τύπτοντα	τύπτουσαν	τύπτον
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τύπτοντε	τυπτούσαι	τύπτοντε
G. D.	τυπτόντων	τυπτούσαι	τυπτόντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τύπτοντες	τύπτουσαι	τύπτοντα
Gen.	τυπτόντων	τυπτούσων	τυπτόντων
Dat.	τύπτουσι(ν)	τυπτούσαις	τύπτουσι(ν)
Acc.	τύπτοντας	τυπτούσας	τύπτοντα

2. Future, *about to strike*.

Sing. N. V.	τύψων	τύψουσα	τύψον
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Like the Present.

3. First Aorist, *having struck*.

Sing.			
N. V.	τύψᾱς	τύψᾱσᾱ	τύψᾱν
Gen.	τύψαντος	τυψάσης	τύψαντος
Dat.	τύψαντι	τυψάσῃ	τύψαντι
Acc.	τύψαντα	τύψασᾶν	τύψᾶν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τύψαντε	τυψάσᾱ	τύψαντε
G. D.	τυψάντων	τυψάσαι	τυψάντων
Plural.			
N. V.	τύψαντες	τύψασαι	τύψαντα
Gen.	τυψάντων	τυψασῶν	τυψάντων
Dat.	τύψᾱσι(ν)	τυψάσαις	τύψᾱσι(ν)
Acc.	τύψαντας	τυψάσας	τύψαντα

4. First Perfect, *having struck*.

Sing.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N. V.</i>	τετυφώς	τετυφυῖᾱ	τετυφός
<i>Gen.</i>	τετυφότης	τετυφυῖᾱς	τετυφότης
<i>Dat.</i>	τετυφότηι	τετυφυῖᾱ	τετυφότηι
<i>Acc.</i>	τετυφότα	τετυφυῖᾱν	τετυφός
Dual.			
<i>N.A.V.</i>	τετυφότε	τετυφυῖᾱ	τετυφότε
<i>G. D.</i>	τετυφότοιιν	τετυφυῖᾱιν	τετυφότοιιν
Plural.			
<i>N. V.</i>	τετυφότες	τετυφυῖαι	τετυφότα
<i>Gen.</i>	τετυφότων	τετυφυῖῶν	τετυφότων
<i>Dat.</i>	τετυφόσι(ν)	τετυφυῖαις	τετυφόσι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	τετυφότας	τετυφυῖᾱς	τετυφότα

5. Second Perfect, *having struck*.

τετυπώς	τετυπυῖᾱ	τετυπός
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Like the First Perfect.

6. Second Aorist, *having struck*.

<i>Sing. N. V.</i>	τυπών	τυποῦσα	τυπών
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Like the Present.

XVIII.—CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense, *I am struck* (action continued).

<i>Sing.</i> τύπτομαι	τύπτη (or -ει)	τύπτεται
<i>Dual.</i> τυπτόμεθον	τύπτεσθον	τύπτεσθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυπτόμεθα	τύπτεσθε	τύπτονται

2. Imperfect Tense, *I was struck* (action continued).

<i>Sing.</i> ἐτύπτομην	ἐτύπτου	ἐτύπτετο
<i>Dual.</i> ἐτυπτόμεθον	ἐτύπτεσθον	ἐτυπτέσθην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτυπτόμεθα	ἐτύπτεσθε	ἐτύπτοντο

3. Perfect Tense, *I have been struck*.

<i>Sing.</i> τέτυμμαι	τέτυψαι	τέτυπται
<i>Dual.</i> τετύμμεθον	τέτυψθον	τέτυφθον
<i>Plur.</i> τετύμμεθα	τέτυψθε	τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ

4. Pluperfect Tense, *I had been struck*.

<i>Sing.</i> ἐτετύμμην	ἐτέτυψο	ἐτέτυπτο
<i>Dual.</i> ἐτετύμμεθον	ἐτέτυψθον	ἐτετύφθην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐτετύμμεθα	ἐτετυψθε	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν

5. First Future Tense, *I shall be struck*.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσῃ (or -ει)	τυφθήσεται
<i>Dual.</i> τυφθήσόμεθον	τυφθήσεσθον	τυφθήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυφθήσόμεθα	τυφθήσεσθε	τυφθήσονται

6. Second Future Tense, *I shall be struck*.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπήσομαι	τυπήσῃ (or -ει)	τυπήσεται
<i>Dual.</i> τυπήσόμεθον	τυπήσεσθον	τυπήσεσθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυπήσόμεθα	τυπήσεσθε	τυπήσονται

7. Third Future or Future Perfect Tense, *I shall have been struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τετύφομαι	τετύφη (or -ει)	τετύφεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τετυφόμεθον	τετύφεσθον	τετύφεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τετυφόμεθα	τετύφηθε	τετύφονται

8. First Aorist Tense, *I was struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύφθην	ἐτύφθης	ἐτύφθη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύφθητον	ἐτυφθήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύφθημεν	ἐτύφθητε	ἐτύφθησαν

9. Second Aorist Tense, *I was struck.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτύπην	ἐτύπης	ἐτύπη
<i>Dual.</i>		ἐτύπητον	ἐτυπήτην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτύπημεν	ἐτύπητε	ἐτυπήσαι

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπτου	τυπτέσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπτεσθον	τυπτέσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπτεσθε	τυπτέσθωσαν, or τυπτέσθων

2. Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τέτυφο	τετύφω
<i>Dual.</i>	τέτυφθον	τετύφθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τέτυφθε	τετύφθωσαν, or τετύφω

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύφθητι	τυφθήτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύφθητον	τυφθήτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύφθητε	τυφθήτωσαν, or τυφθέντων

4. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύπηθι	τυπήτω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύπητον	τυπήτων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπητε	τυπήτωσαν, or τυπέντων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύπτωμαι	τύπτη	τύπτηται
<i>Dual.</i> τυπτόμεθον	τύπτησθον	τύπτησθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυπτόμεθα	τύπτηθε	τύπτωνται

2. Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετυμμένος	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ
<i>Dual.</i> τετυμμένω		ῆτον	ῆτον
<i>Plur.</i> τετυμμένοι	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι(ν)

3. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφθῶ	τυφθῆς	τυφθῆ
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθήτον	τυφθήτον
<i>Plur.</i> τυφθῶμεν	τυφθήτε	τυφθῶσι(ν)

4. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπῶ	τυπῆς	τυπῆ
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπήτον	τυπήτον
<i>Plur.</i> τυπῶμεν	τυπήτε	τυπῶσι(ν)

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπτοίμην	τύπτοιο	τύπτοιο
<i>Dual.</i> τυπτοίμεθον	τύπτοισθον	τυπτοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυπτοίμεθα	τύπτοισθε	τύπτοιιντο

2. Perfect and Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετυμμένος	εῖην	εῖης	εῖη
<i>Dual.</i> τετυμμένω		εῖητον	εῖητην
<i>Plur.</i> τετυμμένοι	εῖημεν	εῖητε	εῖησαν, or εἶεν

3. First Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφθήσοίμην	τυφθήσοιο	τυφθήσοιο
<i>Dual.</i> τυφθήσοίμεθον	τυφθήσοισθον	τυφθήσοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφθήσοίμεθα	τυφθήσοισθε	τυφθήσοιιντο

4. Second Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπήσοίμην	τυπήσοιο	τυπήσοιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυπήσοίμεθον	τυπήσοισθον	τυπήσοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυπήσοίμεθα	τυπήσοισθε	τυπήσονται

5. Third Future or Future Perfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τετύφοίμην	τετύφοιο	τετύφοιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τετύφοίμεθον	τετύφοισθον	τετύφοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τετύφοίμεθα	τετύφοισθε	τετύφονται

6. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυφθείην	τυφθείης	τυφθείη
<i>Dual.</i>	τυφθείητον	τυφθείήτην
<i>Plur.</i> τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν,
or -είμεν	or -είτε	or -είεν

7. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυπείην	τυπείης	τυπείη
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπείητον	τυπείήτην
<i>Plur.</i> τυπείημεν,	τυπείητε,	τυπείησαν,
or -είμεν	or -είτε	or -είεν

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Present and Imperf.	τύπτεσθαι
2. Perfect and Pluperf.	τετύφθαι
3. First Future	τυφθήσεσθαι
4. Second Future	τυπήσεσθαι
5. Third Future or Future Perfect	τετύψεσθαι
6. First Aorist	τυφθῆναι
7. Second Aorist	τυπῆναι.

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Present and Imperf.	τυπτόμενος	-η	-ον
2. Perfect and Pluperf.	τετυμμένος	-η	-ον

3. First Future . . . τυφθησόμενος -η -ον
 4. Second Future . . . τυπησόμενος -η -ον
 5. Third Future or Future Perfect . . . τετυφόμενος -η -ον
 6. First Aorist . . . τυφθείς -είσα -εν
 7. Second Aorist . . . τυπείς -είσα -εν

Sing.	M.	F.	N.
N. I.	τυφθείς	τυφθείσᾱ	τυφθέν
Gen.	τυφθέντος	τυφθείσης	τυφθέντος
Dat.	τυφθέντι	τυφθείσῃ	τυφθέντι
Acc.	τυφθέντα	τυφθείσᾱν	τυφθέν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	τυφθέντε	τυφθείσῃ	τυφθέντε
G. D.	τυφθέντων	τυφθείσαιν	τυφθέντων
Plural.			
N. I.	τυφθέντες	τυφθείσαι	τυφθέντα
Gen.	τυφθέντων	τυφθείσων	τυφθέντων
Dat.	τυφθείσι(ν)	τυφθείσαις	τυφθείσι(ν)
Acc.	τυφθέντας	τυφθείσας	τυφθέντα
	τυπείς	-είσα	-έν, like τυφθείς

VII.—VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

1. τυπτός, -ή, -όν, *struck, or which can be struck.*
2. τυπτός, -η, -ον, (*requiring*) *to be struck, like the Participle in dus in Latin.*

XIX.—CONJUGATION OF THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect are the same as in the Passive Voice. The following three tenses are peculiar to the Middle Voice.

I.—INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Future, *I shall strike myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψομαι	τύψει (or -η)	τύψεται
<i>Dual.</i>	τυψόμεθον	τύψεσθον	τύψεσθον
<i>Plur.</i>	τυψόμεθα	τύψεσθε	τύψονται

2. First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτυψάμην	ἐτύψω	ἐτύψατο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυψάμεθον	ἐτύψασθον	ἐτυψάσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυψάμεθα	ἐτύψασθε	ἐτύψαντο

3. Second Aorist, *I struck myself.*

<i>Sing.</i>	ἐτυπόμην	ἐτύπου	ἐτύπετο
<i>Dual.</i>	ἐτυπέμεθον	ἐτύπεσθον	ἐτυπέσθην
<i>Plur.</i>	ἐτυπόμεθα	ἐτύπεσθε	ἐτύποντο

II.—IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. First Aorist.

<i>Sing.</i>	τύψαι	τυψάσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τύψασθον	τυψάσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύψασθε	τυψάσθωσαν, or τυψάσθων

2. Second Aorist.

<i>Sing.</i>	τιποῦ	τυπέσθω
<i>Dual.</i>	τυπέσθον	τυπέσθων
<i>Plur.</i>	τύπεσθε	τυπέσθωσαν, or τυπέσθων

III.—SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύψωμαι	τύψη	τύψηται
<i>Dual.</i> τυψώμεθον	τύψησθον	τύψησθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυψώμεθα	τύψησθε	τύψωνται

2. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τύπωμαι	τύπη	τύπηται
<i>Dual.</i> τυπώμεθον	τύπησθον	τύπησθον
<i>Plur.</i> τυπώμεθα	τύπησθε	τύπωνται

IV.—OPTATIVE MOOD.

1. Future Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυψοίμην	τύψοιο	τύψοιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυψοίμεθον	τύψοισθον	τύψοίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυψοίμεθα	τύψοισθε	τύψοιωτο

2. First Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυψαίμην	τύψαιο	τύψαιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυψαίμεθον	τύψαισθον	τυψαίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυψαίμεθα	τύψαισθε	τύψαιωτο

3. Second Aorist Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> τυποίμην	τύποιο	τύποιτο
<i>Dual.</i> τυποίμεθον	τύποισθον	τυποίσθην
<i>Plur.</i> τυποίμεθα	τύποισθε	τύποιωτο

V.—INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. Future τυψεσθαι
2. First Aorist τύψασθαι
3. Second Aorist τυπέσθαι

VI.—PARTICIPLES.

1. Future τυψόμενος, -η, -ον
2. First Aorist τυψάμενος, -η, -ον
3. Second Aorist τυπόμενος, -η, -ον.

Obs.—The Future Middle of certain verbs is used as a Future Passive also.

XX.—CONJUGATION OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs in *aw*, *ew*, and *ow*, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

1. τιμά-ω, I honour.

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι
	2	τιμάεις	τιμᾶς	τιμάῃ, -ει	τιμᾷ
	3	τιμάει	τιμᾶ	τιμάεται	τιμᾶται
	D. 1			τιμάομεθον	τιμώμεθον
	2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	P. 1	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμάομεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμῶνσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμῶνται	τιμῶνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάομην	ἐτιμῶμην
	2	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμας	ἐτιμάο	ἐτιμῶ
	3	ἐτίμαε(ν)	ἐτίμα	ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο
	D. 1			ἐτιμάομεθον	ἐτιμώμεθον
	2	ἐτιμάετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμάεσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον
	3	ἐτιμάετην	ἐτιμᾶτην	ἐτιμάεσθην	ἐτιμᾶσθην
	P. 1	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμάομεθα	ἐτιμῶμεθα
	2	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε
	3	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο
Imperative.	S. 2	τίμαε	τίμα	τιμάου	τιμῶ
	3	τιμάετω	τιμάτω	τιμάεσθω	τιμᾶσθω
	D. 2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάετων	τιμάτων	τιμάεσθων	τιμᾶσθων
	P. 2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε
	3	τιμᾶόντων	τιμῶντων σι	τιμᾶέσθων	τιμᾶσθων σι
		τιμάέτωσαν	τιμάτωσαν	τιμάέσθωσαν	τιμᾶσθωσαν

τιμα-ω, I honour (continued).

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Subjunctive.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάσθαι	τιμῶμαι
	2	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ
	3	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	τιμάσθαι	τιμᾶται
	D. 1	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμῶμεθον	τιμῶμεθον
	2	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
	3	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶσθον	τιμᾶσθον
Optative.	P. 1	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμῶμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
	2	τιμάητε	τιμᾶτε	τιμῶσθε	τιμῶσθε
	3	τιμάωσι(ν)	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμῶνται	τιμῶνται
	S. 1	τιμάομι (-αοίην)	τιμῶμι (-ώην)*	τιμαίην	τιμῶμην
	2	τιμάοις (-αοίης)	τιμῶις (-ώης)	τιμάοιο	τιμῶο
	3	τιμάοι (-αοίῃ)	τιμῶι (-ώῃ)	τιμάοιτο	τιμῶτο
Imperfect Indicative.	D. 1	τιμάοιτον (-αοίητον)	τιμῶιτον (-ώητον)	τιμαίεθον	τιμῶεθον
	2	τιμαίτην (-αοίῃτην)	τιμῶιτην (-ώῃτην)	τιμαίεσθον	τιμῶεσθον
	3	τιμαίτην (-αοίῃτην)	τιμῶιτην (-ώῃτην)	τιμαίεσθον	τιμῶεσθον
	P. 1	τιμαίμεν (-αοίημεν)	τιμῶμεν (-ώημεν)	τιμαίεθα	τιμῶεθα
	2	τιμαίετε (-αοίητε)	τιμῶετε (-ώητε)	τιμαίεσθε	τιμῶεσθε
	3	τιμαίεν (-αοίησαν)	τιμῶεν (-ώησαν)	τιμαίοντο	τιμῶοντο
Infinitive.		τιμαίειν	τιμᾶν	τιμάεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι
		τιμῶν	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενος	τιμῶμένος
Participle.		τιμάονσα	τιμῶσα	τιμαομένη	τιμῶμένη
		τιμάον	τιμῶν	τιμαόμενον	τιμῶμενον

* The forms in brackets are the more usual.

2. ποιέ-ω, I make.

Middle.

ποιῶμαι
ποιῶται
ποιέμεθον
ποιέσθον
ποιέμεθα
ποιέσθε
ποιούνται

ποιήμην

ποιού

ποιέτο

ποιέμεθον

ποιέσθον

ποιήσθην

ποιέμεθα

ποιέσθε

ποιέτο

ποιήμαι

ποιήσθην

ποιήσθον

ποιήσθην

ποιήσθον

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	ποιῶ	ποιῶ	ποιέομαι	ποιουῖμαι
	2	ποιεῖς	ποιεῖς	ποιέῃ, -ει	ποιήῃ, -εῖ
	3	ποιεῖ	ποιεῖ	ποιέεται	ποιεῖται
	D. 1	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέμεθον	ποιούμεθον
	2	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	3	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	P. 1	ποιέομεν	ποιούμεν	ποιέομεθα	ποιούμεθα
	2	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3	ποιέουσι(ν)	ποιούσι(ν)	ποιέονται	ποιούνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐποιέομην	ἐποιούμην
	2	ἐποίεις	ἐποίεις	ἐποιέον	ἐποιού
	3	ἐποίει(ν)	ἐποίει	ἐποιέετο	ἐποιεῖτο
	D. 1	ἐποιέετον	ἐποιεῖτον	ἐποιέμεθον	ἐποιούμεθον
	2	ἐποιέετην	ἐποιεῖτην	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
	3	ἐποιέετην	ἐποιεῖτην	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
	P. 1	ἐποιέομεν	ἐποιούμεν	ἐποιέομεθα	ἐποιούμεθα
	2	ἐποιέετε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐποιέεσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
	3	ἐποίουν	ἐποίουν	ἐποιέοντο	ἐποιούντο
Imperative.	S. 2	ποιέε	ποιεί	ποιέου	ποιού
	3	ποιέτω	ποιείτω	ποιέεσθω	ποιεῖσθω
	D. 2	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον
	3	ποιέετων	ποιεῖτων	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων
	P. 2	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε
	3	ποιέοντων	ποιούντων or ποιέεσθων	ποιέεσθων	ποιεῖσθων or ποιέεσθων
Subjunctive.	S. 1	ποιῶ	ποιῶ	ποιέωμαι	ποιῶμαι
	2	ποιήης	ποιήης	ποιήῃ	ποιήῃ
	3	ποιήῃ	ποιήῃ	ποιήηται	ποιήηται
	D. 1	ποιήητον	ποιήητον	ποιέωμεθον	ποιώμεθον
	2	ποιήητον	ποιήητον	ποιήησθον	ποιήησθον
	3	ποιήητον	ποιήητον	ποιήησθον	ποιήησθον
	P. 1	ποιώμεν	ποιώμεν	ποιώμεθα	ποιώμεθα
	2	ποιήητε	ποιήητε	ποιήησθε	ποιήησθε
	3	ποιώσι(ν)	ποιώσι(ν)	ποιώνται	ποιώνται

ποιέω, I make (continued).

Active.			Passive and Middle.	
Optative.	S. 1	ποιέοιμι (-εούην -οίην)*	ποιεοίμην	ποιοίμην
	2	ποιέοις (-εούης -οίης)	ποιέοις	ποιοίῳ
	3	ποιέοι (-εούῃ -οίῃ)	ποιέοιτο	ποιοίτο
	D. 1	ποιέοιτον (-εούητον -οίητον)	ποιεοίμεθον	ποιοίμεθον
	2	ποιεοίτην (-εοίτην -οίτην)	ποιεοίσθην	ποιοίσθην
	3	ποιεοίτην (-εοίτην -οίτην)	ποιεοίσθην	ποιοίσθην
	P. 1	ποιέοιμεν (-εοίημεν -οίημεν)	ποιεοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα
	2	ποιέοιτε (-εοίητε -οίητε)	ποιεοίσθε	ποιοίσθε
	3	ποιέοιεν (-εοίησαν -οίησαν)	ποιέοιντο	ποιοίοντο
	Inf.	ποιέειν ποιεῖν	ποιέεσθαι	ποιεῖσθαι
Participle.		ποιέων ποιέουσα ποιέον	ποιέομενος ποιεομένη ποιέομενον	ποιούμενος ποιουμένη ποιούμενον

* The forms in brackets are the more usual.

3. δουλο-ω, *I enslave.*

I Middle.

οιοίμην

οιοῖο

οιοῖτο

οιοίμεθον

οιοῖσθον

οιοῖσθην

οιοίμεθα

οιοῖσθε

οιοῖντο

οιοῖσθαι

οιοῦμενος

οιοῦμένη

οιοῦμενον

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Present Indicative.	S. 1	δουλόω	δουλῶ	δουλόομαι	δουλοῦμαι
	2	δουλόεις	δουλοῖς	δουλόη, -ει	δουλοῖ
	3	δουλόει	δουλοῖ	δουλόεται	δουλοῦται
	D. 1			δουλοόμεθον	δουλούμεθον
	2	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	3	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
P. 1	1	δουλόομεν	δουλοῦμεν	δουλοόμεθα	δουλοῦμεθα
	2	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
	3	δουλόουσι(ν)	δουλοῦσι(ν)	δουλόονται	δουλοῦνται
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἔδούλων	ἔδούλων	ἔδουλόμην	ἔδουλούμην
	2	ἔδουλοες	ἔδουλους	ἔδουλόου	ἔδουλοῦ
	3	ἔδουλοε(ν)	ἔδούλου	ἔδουλόετε	ἔδουλοῦτο
	D. 1			ἔδουλοόμεθον	ἔδουλούμεθον
	2	ἔδουλόετον	ἔδουλοῦτον	ἔδουλόεσθον	ἔδουλοῦσθον
	3	ἔδουλόετην	ἔδουλούτην	ἔδουλόεσθην	ἔδουλοῦσθην
P. 1	1	ἔδουλόομαι	ἔδουλοῦμαι	ἔδουλοόμεθα	ἔδουλοῦμεθα
	2	ἔδουλόετε	ἔδουλοῦτε	ἔδουλόεσθε	ἔδουλοῦσθε
	3	ἔδούλων	ἔδούλων	ἔδουλόοντο	ἔδουλοῦντο
Imperative.	S. 2	δούλοε	δούλου	δουλόου	δουλοῦ
	3	δουλοέτω	δουλοῦτω	δουλοέσθω	δουλοῦσθω
	D. 2	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
	3	δουλοέτων	δουλοῦτων	δουλοέσθων	δουλοῦσθων
	P. 2	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
	3	δουλοούτων	δουλοῦντων or δουλοέτωνσαν	δουλοέσθων	δουλοῦσθων or δουλοῦσθωσαν
Subjunctive.	S. 1	δουλώω	δουλῶ	δουλώομαι	δουλῶμαι
	2	δουλόης	δουλοῖς	δουλόη	δουλοῖ
	3	δουλόη	δουλοῖ	δουλόηται	δουλῶται
	D. 1			δουλοώμεθον	δουλῶμεθον
	2	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
	3	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
P. 1	1	δουλώωμεν	δουλῶμεν	δουλωόμεθα	δουλῶμεθα
	2	δουλόητε	δουλῶτε	δουλόησθε	δουλῶσθε
	3	δουλώωσι(ν)	δουλῶσι(ν)	δουλώονται	δουλῶνται

δουλόω, *I enslave* (continued).

		Active.		Passive and Middle.	
Optative.	S. 1	δουλόοιμι	δουλοῖμι (-οοίην)*	δουλοοίμην	δουλοίμην
	2	δουλόοις	δουλοῖς (-οοίης)	δουλόοιο	δουλοῖο
	3	δουλόοι	δουλοῖ (-οοίη)	δουλόοιτο	δουλοῖτο
	D. 1			δουλοοίμεθον	δουλοίμεθον
	2	δουλόοιτον	δουλοῖτον (-οοίητον)	δουλοοίσθον	δουλοῖσθον
	3	δουλοοίτην	δουλοῖτην (-οοίητην)	δουλοοίσθην	δουλοῖσθην
	P. 1	δουλόοιμεν	δουλοῖμεν (-οοίημεν)	δουλοοίμεθα	δουλοῖμεθα
	2	δουλόοιτε	δουλοῖτε (-οοίητε)	δουλοοίσθε	δουλοῖσθε
	3	δουλόοιεν	δουλοῖεν (-οοίησαν)	δουλοοίντο	δουλοῖντο
Infia.		δουλόειν	δουλοῦν	δουλόεσθαι	δουλοῦσθαι
Participle.		δουλόων	δουλῶν	δουλοόμενος	δουλούμενος
		δουλούουσα	δουλοῦσα	δουλοομένη	δουλουμένη
		δουλόον	δουλόον	δουλοόμενον	δουλούμενον

* The forms in brackets are the more usual.

TENSES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LABIALS, π, β, φ.

I. CLASS.	TENSES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LABIALS, π, β, φ.					
	Pres.	Impr.	Fut.	Aor. 1.	Perf. 1.	Plup. 1.
Active.	Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Participle.
	τύπτω ἐνύπτω }	τύπτε	τύπτω	τύπτομαι	τύπτειν	τύπτων
	τύψω ἐνύψα }	τύψον	τύψω	τύψομαι	τύψειν	τύψων
	τέτυφα ἐτέτυφα }	τέτυφε	τέτυφω	τέτυφομαι	τετυφέσθαι	τετυφώς
Passive.	Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Participle.
	τέτυπα ἐτέτυπα }	τέτυπε	τέτυπω	τέτυπομαι	τετυπέσθαι	τετυπώς
	ἐτέτυπον	τέπε	τέπω	τέπομαι	τέπειν	τέπων
	τύπτομαι ἐνύπτομαι }	τύπτου	τύπτομαι	τυπτοίμην	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Middle.	Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Participle.
	τέτυμαι ἐτέτυμαι }	τέτυθο	τετυμμένος ὦ	τετυμμένος εἴην	τετέφθαι	τετυμμένος
	τυπθήσομαι			τυφθήσομαι	τυφθήσασθαι	τυφθήσόμενος
	τύπτομαι ἐνύπτομαι }	τύφθητι τύφθη	τυφθῶ	τυφθίμην	τυφθήναι	τυφθείς
Middle.	Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Participle.
	τύψομαι ἐνύψομαι }	τύψαι	τύψωμαι	τυψοίμην	τύψασθαι	τυψόμενος
	τέτυφομαι	τυπτοῦ	τέτυψωμαι	τετυποίμην	τετέψασθαι	τετεψόμενος
	τετυφώμαι			τετυφώμην	τετυφώσθαι	τετυφόμενος

Verbal Adjectives: 1. τυπτός. 2. τυπτός.

II. CLASS. TENSES OF THE SECOND CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—GUTTERALS, κ, γ, χ.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres. Imp. Fut.	πλέκω ἐπλέκον πλέξω	πλέκω	πλέκομαι πλέξαιμι πλέξαι	πλέκειν πλέξειν πλέξαι	πλέκων πλέξων πλέξας
	Aor. 1. Perf. 1.	ἐπλέξα ἐπέπλεξα	πλέξω	ππέλεχα	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Imp. 1. Perf. 2.	ἐππλέχην ἐπέπλεκα	ππέλεχω	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Plup. 2. Aor. 2.	ἐπέπλεκα ἐππλέκων	ππέλεχω	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Pres. Imp. Perf.	πλέκωμαι ἐπλέκομαι ἐπέπλεκα	πλέκωμαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Imp. 1. Fut. 1.	ἐππλέχομαι ππέλεξομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
Passive.	Fut. 2. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ππέλεξομαι ἐππλέξομαι ἐππλέχην	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Pres. Imp. Perf.	ππέλεχομαι ἐππλέχομαι ἐπέπλεκα	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Imp. 1. Fut. 1.	ἐππλέχομαι ππέλεξομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Fut. 2. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ππέλεξομαι ἐππλέξομαι ἐππλέχην	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Pres. Imp. Perf.	ππέλεχομαι ἐππλέχομαι ἐπέπλεκα	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Imp. 1. Fut. 1.	ἐππλέχομαι ππέλεξομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
Middle.	Fut. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ππέλεξομαι ἐππλέξομαι ἐππλέχην	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Pres. Imp. Perf.	ππέλεχομαι ἐππλέχομαι ἐπέπλεκα	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Imp. 1. Fut. 1.	ἐππλέχομαι ππέλεξομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Fut. 2. Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ππέλεξομαι ἐππλέξομαι ἐππλέχην	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Pres. Imp. Perf.	ππέλεχομαι ἐππλέχομαι ἐπέπλεκα	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς
	Imp. 1. Fut. 1.	ἐππλέχομαι ππέλεξομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχομαι	ππέλεχέαι	ππέλεχώς

Verbal Adjectives: 1. πλεστός. 2. πλεστός.

III. CLASS.

TENSES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—DENTALS, τ, θ, δ.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
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Verbal Adjectives: 1. παλατός. 2. παλατός.

III. CLASS.

TENSES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—DENTALS, ι, ο, υ.

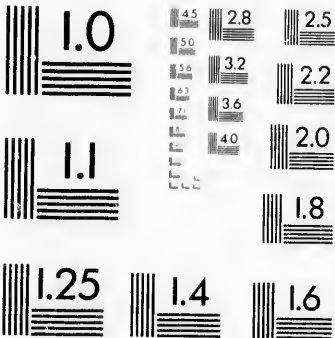
		TENSES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—DENTALS, ι, ο, υ.					
		Pres.	Imp.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinitive	Participle
Active.	Pres.	πείθω	πείθε	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθειν	πείθων
	Imp.	ἐπείθου			πείσομαι	πείσειν	πείσων
	Fut.	πείσω	πείσον	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσαι	πείσους
	Aor. 1.	ἐπέειπα	ἐπέειπε	ἐπέειπῃ	ἐπέεικοιμι	ἐπεπείκειναι	ἐπεπείκους
	Plup. 1.	ἐπέειπα					
	Plup. 2.	ἐπέειπα	ἐπέειπε	ἐπέειπῃ	ἐπεπείκοιμι	ἐπεπείκειναι	ἐπεπείκους
Passive.	Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθω	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθειν	πείθων
	Imp.	ἐπείθομαι			πείσομαι	πείσειν	πείσων
	Perf.	ἐπέπεισμαι	ἐπέπεισε	ἐπέπεισῃ	ἐπέπεισομαι	ἐπεπείκειναι	ἐπεπείκους
	Plup.	ἐπεπείσθην					
	Fut. 1.	πείσομαι	πείσον	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσαι	πείσους
	Fut. 2.	ἐπείσομαι	ἐπείσει	ἐπείσῃ	ἐπεπείκοιμι	ἐπεπείκειναι	ἐπεπείκους
Middle.	Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθω	πείθω	πείθοιμι	πείθειν	πείθων
	Imp.	ἐπείθομαι			πείσομαι	πείσειν	πείσων
	Perf.	ἐπέπεισμαι	ἐπέπεισε	ἐπέπεισῃ	ἐπέπεισομαι	ἐπεπείκειναι	ἐπεπείκους
	Plup.	ἐπεπείσθην					
	Fut. 1.	πείσομαι	πείσον	πείσω	πείσομαι	πείσαι	πείσους
	Fut. 2.	ἐπείσομαι	ἐπείσει	ἐπείσῃ	ἐπεπείκοιμι	ἐπεπείκειναι	ἐπεπείκους

Verbal Adjectives: 1. παστός. 2. παστός.



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IV. CLASS.

TENSES OF THE FOURTH CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—LIQUIDS, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinit.	Particip.
Active.	Pres. Imp. Fut. Aor. 1. Perf. 1. Plup. 1. Perf. 2. Plup. 2. Aor. 2.	σπεύρω σπεύρων σπεύρω ἔσπευρα ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκεν ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα ἔσπάρων ἔσπαρον	σπεύρε σπεύρων ἔσπαρκε ἔσπαρε σπάρω	σπεύρω σπεύρω ἔσπαρκω ἔσπώρω σπάρω	σπεύρομαι σπεύρομαι σπεύραμαι ἔσπαρκομαι ἔσπώρομαι σπάρωμαι	σπεύρων σπεύρων σπεύρας ἔσπαρκώς ἔσπώρως σπαρών
	Pres. Imp. Perf. Plup. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	σπεύρωμαι σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι	σπεύρω ἔσπαρσο	σπεύρωμαι ἔσπαρμένος ὦ	σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμένος εἶην σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήν σπαρῶν	σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμαι σπαρθήσας σπαρθήσας σπαρθήσας σπαρῶν
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Fut.	ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
Passive.	Pres. Imp. Perf. Plup. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	σπεύρομαι σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι	σπεύρω ἔσπαρσο	σπεύρωμαι ἔσπαρμένος ὦ	σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμένος εἶην σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήν σπαρῶν	σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμαι σπαρθήσας σπαρθήσας σπαρθήσας σπαρῶν
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Fut.	ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Fut.	ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
Middle.	Pres. Imp. Perf. Plup. Fut. 1. Fut. 2.	σπεύρομαι σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι	σπεύρω ἔσπαρσο	σπεύρωμαι ἔσπαρμένος ὦ	σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμένος εἶην σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήσομαι σπαρθήν σπαρῶν	σπεύρομαι ἔσπαρμαι σπαρθήσας σπαρθήσας σπαρθήσας σπαρῶν
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2. Fut.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω σπάρω
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Fut.	ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Aor. 1. Aor. 2.	ἔσπαρκα ἔσπαρκα	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω
	Fut.	ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπαρμαι	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω	σπάρω σπάρω

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation have no Future 3.

Verbal Adjectives: 1. σπαυρός, 2. σπαυρέος.

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation have no Future 3.

Verbal Adjectives: 1. *σπαστός*. 2. *σπαστός*.

V. CLASS. TENSES OF THE FIFTH CLASS OF VERBS IN ω.—1. VOWELS UNCONTRACTED.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Infinitive	Participle
Active.	Pres. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambdaύω \\ \xiλυον \end{array} \right\}$	Λύε	λύω	λύοιμι	λύειν	λύων
	Imp. $\left. \begin{array}{l} λίσσω \\ λίσσω \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Aor. 1. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \xiλυσεν \\ \xiλυσεν \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Perf. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \xiλυκα \\ \xiλυκα \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Plup. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \xiλυκειν \\ \xiλυκειν \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
Passive.	Pres. $\left. \begin{array}{l} λύομαι \\ \xiλυομαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Imp. $\left. \begin{array}{l} λίσσομαι \\ λίσσομαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Perf. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \xiλυμαι \\ \xiλυμαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Plup. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \xiλυμαι \\ \xiλυμαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Aor. 1. $\left. \begin{array}{l} λίσσομαι \\ λίσσομαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
Middle.	Fut. $\left. \begin{array}{l} λίσσομαι \\ λίσσομαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων
	Aor. 1. $\left. \begin{array}{l} λίσσομαι \\ λίσσομαι \end{array} \right\}$	λίσσον	λίσσω	λίσσοιμι	λίσσειν	λίσων

Verbal Adjectives: 1. *λυτός*. 2. *λυτός*.

Verbs of the Fifth Class have no Second Perfects, Second Aorists, or Second Futures.

V. CLASS.

UNCONTRACTED TENSES OF

		Indic.	Imperat.	Subjunct.
Active.	Fut.	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω		
	Aor. 1.	ἐτίμησα ἐποίησα ἐδούλωσα	τίμησον ποίησον δούλωσον	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω
	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδούλωκα	τετίμηκε πεποίηκε δεδούλωκε	τετιμήκω πεποίηκω δεδουλώκω
	Plup.	ἐτετίμηκην ἐπεποίηκην ἐδεδουλώκην		
Passive.	Perf.	τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδουλώμαι	τετίμησο πεποίησο δεδούλωσο	τετιμημένος ὦ πεποιημένος ὦ δεδουλωμένος ὦ
	Plup.	ἐτετίμημην ἐπεποίημην ἐδεδουλώμην		
	Fut. 1.	τιμηθήσομαι ποιηθήσομαι δουλωθήσομαι		
	Fut. 2.	τιμήσομαι ποιήσομαι δουλώσομαι		
	Fut. 3.	τετιμήσομαι πεποιήσομαι δεδουλώσομαι		
	Aor. 1.	ἐτιμήθην ἐποιήθην ἐδουλώθην		
			τιμήθῃ ποιήθῃ δουλώθῃ	τιμηθῶ ποιηθῶ δουλωθῶ
Middle.	Aor. 1.	ἐτιμησάμην ἐποιησάμην ἐδουλωσάμην	τίμησαι ποίησαι δούλωσαι	τιμήσωμαι ποιήσωμαι δουλώσωμαι

Verbal Adjectives: 1. τιμητός
2. τιμητέος

TENSES OF

CONTRACTED VERBS. (For Contracted Tenses, see pp. 71-76.)

subjunct.	Optat.	Infin.	Partic.
ο ο ω κω κω ώκω	τιμήσοιμι ποιήσοιμι δουλώσοιμι τιμήσαιοιμι ποιήσαιοιμι δουλώσαιοιμι τετιμήκοιμι πεποιήκοιμι δεδουλώκοιμι	τιμήσειν ποιήσειν δουλώσειν τιμήσται ποιήσται δουλώσται τετιμηκέαι πεποιηκέαι δεδουλωκέαι	τιμήσων ποιήσων δουλώσων τιμήσας ποιήσας δουλώσας τετιμηκώς πεποιηκώς δεδουλωκώς
μένος ὦ μένος ὦ μένος ὦ	τετιμημένος εἶην πεποιημένος εἶην δεδουλωμένος εἶην τιμηθησοίμην ποιηθησοίμην δουλωθησοίμην τιμητοίμην ποιητοίμην δουλωτοίμην τετιμητοίμην πεποιητοίμην δεδουλωτοίμην τιμηθείην ποιηθείην δουλωθείην	τετιμηῆσθαι πεποιῆσθαι δεδουλῶσθαι τιμηθήσεσθαι ποιηθήσεσθαι δουλωθήσεσθαι τιμήσεσθαι ποιήσεσθαι δουλώσεσθαι τετιμήσεσθαι πεποιήσεσθαι δεδουλώσεσθαι τιμηθῆναι ποιηθῆναι δουλωθῆναι	τετιμημένος πεποιημένος δεδουλωμένος τιμηθησόμενος ποιηθησόμενος δουλωθησόμενος τιμητόμενος ποιητόμενος δουλωτόμενος τετιμητόμενος πεποιητόμενος δεδουλωτόμενος τιμηθείς ποιηθείς δουλωθείς
αι αι αι	τιμησαίμην ποιησαίμην δουλωσαίμην	τιμησασθαι ποιησασθαι δουλώσασθαι	τιμησάμενος ποιησάμενος δουλωσάμενος

 τιμητός
 τιμητέος

 ποιητός δουλωτός
 ποιητέος δουλωτέος

XXI.—EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the Present by prefixing the Augment, and changing ω into $\sigma\nu$: as, Pres. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$, *I strike*; Imp. $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\sigma\nu$, *I was striking*; Pres. $\alpha\gamma\omega$, *I lead*; Imp. $\eta\gamma\sigma\nu$, *I was leading*.

The AUGMENT is prefixed to all the Historical Tenses (see p. 54) of the Indicative. It is,

1. *Syllabic*, that is, with the syllable ϵ prefixed when the verb begins with a consonant: as, $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\sigma\nu$.

2. *Temporal*, that is, with the initial vowel lengthened, when the verb begins with a vowel: as, $\eta\gamma\sigma\nu$.

In verbs compounded with a preposition the Augment is inserted between the preposition and the verb; and the final vowel of the preposition is elided: as, Pres. $\alpha\pi\sigma\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\omega$, *I flee away*; Imp. $\alpha\pi\epsilon\text{-}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\sigma\nu$, *I was fleeing away*; Pres. $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\omega$, *I lead away*; Imp. $\alpha\pi\eta\gamma\sigma\nu$, *I was leading away*.

EXERCISE XXXV.

The Indicative and Imperative Moods.

RULE 18.—The Prepositions in Greek govern either the Genitive, or the Dative, or the Accusative case. As a general rule Prepositions signifying *motion from* govern the Genitive; those signifying *motion to* govern the Accusative; and those signifying *rest* or *proximity* govern the Dative. Hence in the following exercise $\pi\rho\acute{o}s$, *to*, governs the Accusative.

A.—1. $\epsilon\chi\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ $\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\nu$ $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$. 2. $\alpha\pi\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\epsilon\chi\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\nu$ $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$.
3. η $\acute{o}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\tilde{\nu}$ $\pi\acute{o\lambda\iota\omega$ $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota$. 4. $\Delta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron$ $\acute{o}\delta\omicron$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\tilde{\nu}$ $\pi\acute{o\lambda\iota\omega$ $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. 5. $\beta\acute{o}\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{o}$ $\alpha\rho\omicron\tau\rho\omicron\nu$ $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$. 6. $\text{Ο}\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$.

τόντων. 7. Ἐταῖρος ἐταῖρον φροντίζεται.* 8. Πατήρ τε καὶ μήτηρ πρόνοιαν ἔχων τῆς τῶν τέκνων παιδείας. 9. Ὅτε οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπλησίαζον, οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπέφευγον. 10. Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ποτὲ ἐστασιαζέτην.

1. You hate a wicked man. 2. All of you (*say ye all*) hate wicked men. 3. The roads lead to the city. 4. Two oxen were drawing the plough. 5. Let the citizen guard the laws. 6. Let companions care for companions. 7. Let the fathers have forethought for the education (*gen.*) of the children. 8. The citizens were guarding the laws. 9. When the Persians were drawing-near, the citizens fled away. 10. All of us (*say we all*) were at variance once-upon-a-time.

* φροντίζω, *to care for*, governs the Genitive case.

The Subjunctive and Optative Moods.

RULE 19.—In sentences expressing an object or purpose introduced by the conjunctions ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, *in order that*, *that*, the *Subjunctive* is used when the preceding sentence has a *Principal* tense (see p. 54). and the *Optative* when the preceding sentence has an *Historical* tense: as,

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας τρέφει, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν, *the shepherd rears dogs, in order that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep.*

ὁ ποιμὴν κύνας ἔτρεφεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν, *the shepherd was rearing dogs, in order that they might keep-off the wolves from the sheep.*

Obs.—The *Subjunctive Mood* is characterised by the long vowel between the Stem and the ending: as τύπτ-ω-μεν, τίπτ-η-τε. It has the endings of the *Principal Tenses*. The *Optative Mood* is characterised by the vowel ι, which generally becomes a diphthong with other vowels: as, τίπτ-οι-μεν. It has the endings of the *Historical Tenses*, with the exception of the 1 Pers. Sing.

The Preposition ἀπό, *from*, governs the Genitive case.

B.—1. κύνας τρέφωμεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκωσιν. 2. κύνας ἐτρέφωμεν, ἵνα τοὺς λύκους ἀπὸ τῶν προβάτων ἀπερύκοιεν. 3. Ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥόδον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ. 4. Ὁ

παῖς τῷ πατρὶ ῥόδον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι. 5. ἡ μήτηρ τῇ θυγατρὶ στέφανον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ. 6. ἡ μήτηρ τῇ θυγατρὶ στέφανον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι. 7. μὴ φεύγωμεν,* ὃ ἐταῖροι, ἀλλὰ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκωμεν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος. 8. Τισσαφέρνης διέβαλλε τὸν Κύρου πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὥς ἐπιβουλεύει † αὐτῷ. 9. ἀποτρέψατε, ‡ ὃ θεοί, τὸ δεινὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν. 10. εὖ λέγουσιν, ἵνα τὴν δόξαν τῆς ἀρετῆς λαμβάνωσιν.

1. He speaks well, in-order-that he may obtain the reputation of valour. 2. He spoke well, in-order-that he might obtain the reputation of valour. 3. The shepherds rear dogs, in-order-that they may keep-off the wolves from the sheep. 4. The shepherds reared dogs, in-order-that they might keep-off the wolves from the sheep. 5. The children bring roses to the fathers in-order-that they may rejoice. 6. The children brought roses to the fathers, in-order-that they might rejoice. 7. Let us not obtain the reputation of cowardice. 8. Tissaphernes was calumniating Cyrus to the king, (saying) that he was plotting-against him. 9. May God avert the danger from you. 10. May the gods avert the danger from you.

* Like Latin *ne* with subjunctive to denote mutual encouragement: *let us not flee*.

† ἐπιβουλεύω, to plot against, governs the Dative case.

‡ On the use of the Optative expressing a wish, see Rule 16, p. 56

Infinitive Mood and Participle.

RULE 20.—The latter of two verbs is put in the Infinitive: as, χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ τρέφειν ἵππους, *it is difficult to rear horses*.

RULE 21.—The article with the participle is frequently to be translated by *he who*, *that which*: as, ὁ καλῶς πράττων, *he who does well*.

C.—1. οὐ χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ κόνας τρέφειν. 2. οἱ παλαιοὶ σελήην ἐνόμιζον θεὸν εἶναι. 3. Κρήτες τοὺς παῖδας ἐκέλευον τοὺς νόμους μαρτυρεῖν. 4. τῷ καλῶς πράττοντι πάντα γῇ πατρίς ἐστίν. 5. χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πρὸς γαστέρα λέγειν ὅσα οὐκ ἔχουσιν. 6. ἡδίστος θάνατός ἐστι ξυνοθήσκειν θνήσκουσι φίλοις. 7. Ἔστιν ἡ προμηθεὶς καὶ τῷ λέγοντι καὶ τῷ κλυοντι σῖμματος. 8. οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι θάπτουσι τοῖς νεκροῖς ταριχεύοντες. 9. οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι θάπτουσι τοῖς νεκροῖς καίοντες. 10. Κύρος ἐπαύειν μαρτυρῶν ἔχαιρεν.

1. It is very difficult to rear horses. 2. It is difficult to admire this man. 3. It is difficult to bear (φέρω) all these-things. 4. The

ancients considered the sun to be a god. 5. The father ordered the boy to learn the laws. 6. To those who do well (*use* participle) every land is a native-land. 7. The most pleasant death is to die along-with a friend (who is) dying. 8. The boys rejoiced (at) learning to ride. 9. Forethought is an ally both to those-who speak (*use* participle), and to those-who hear (*use* participle). 10. The Egyptians bury the dead (by) embalming, and the Romans (by) burning.

The Stem of the Verb is frequently strengthened in the Present Tense.

1. In Labial Stems τ is frequently added in the Present: as Stem $\tau\upsilon\pi$, Pres. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I strike*.

2. In Guttural Stems the Guttural Mute is frequently changed into $\sigma\sigma$ or $\tau\tau$: as Stem $\tau\alpha\gamma$, Pres. $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\omega$, or $\tau\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\text{-}\omega$, *I arrange*.

3. In Dental Stems the Dental Mute frequently becomes ζ : as Stem $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$, Pres. $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\text{-}\omega$, *I explain*.

4. In Liquid Stems, those ending in λ frequently have the λ repeated: as Stem $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$, Pres. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\lambda\text{-}\omega$, *I announce*; those ending in ν or ρ have the preceding vowel lengthened: as, Stem $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$, Pres. $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\text{-}\omega$, *I distinguish*; Stem $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$, Pres. $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$, *I sow*.

It is important to recollect this strengthening of the Present tense, as all the tenses, except the Imperfect, are formed from the Stem of the verb, and not from the Present tense.

2. THE FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

The Future is formed by adding $\sigma\omega$ to the Stem of the verb: as $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\sigma\omega$, *I shall loose*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$; Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$. The First Aorist is formed by prefixing the Augment and adding $\sigma\alpha$ to the Stem of the verb: as $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha$, *I loosed*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$; Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omega$.

RULE 22.—The particle $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ denotes a condition either expressed or understood.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Stems ending in a *Voau*.

- A.—1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολεύουσιν. 2. Ὁ χρηστός ἄνθρωπος καὶ * τοῖς ἐγγόνοις φυτεύσει. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλε τοῖς πολίταις, ὅτι οἱ πολεμοὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. 4. Ἀχιλλεὺς Ἀγαμέμνονι ἐμήριεν. 5. Πρὶν ἂν ἀμφοῖν μῖθον ἀκούσῃς, μὴ δίκαιε. 6. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλαταῖς κατέλυσαν. 7. Τίς ἂν πιστεύσει ψεύστη; 8. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολεμοὶ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. 9. Ἀκούσόν μου, ὦ φίλε. 10. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρῳ πιστευσάτω.

1. You will free the city from the enemies. 2. Good men will plant also for their descendants. 3. Achilles and Agamemnon were angry-with (dual) one another. 4. Judge not (pl.), before you have heard the account of both. 5. Thou canst not trust (opt. with ἂν) a liar. 6. Hear me, O friends! 7. Friends should trust (imperat.) friends. 8. The enemies will plot-against the army. 9. The enemies plotted-against the armies. 10. The Lacedaemonians destroyed the city.

* Also.

Stems ending in a *Mute*.

The following rules must be borne in mind:—

1. πς, βς, φς become ψ: hence τύψω, *I will strike*; ἐτύψα, *I struck* (instead of τυπ-σω, ἐ-τυπ-σα).
2. κς, γς, χς, become ξ: hence λέξω, *I will speak*; ἔλεξα, *I spoke* (instead of λεγ-σω, ἐ-λεγ-σα).
3. τς, δς, θς become σ: hence φράσω, *I will explain*; ἐφράσα, *I explained* (instead of φραδ-σω, ἐ-φραδ-σα).

The Preposition *eis*, *into*, *to*, governs the Accusative.

- B.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται φιλάξουσιν τὴν πόλιν. 2. πᾶν σοι φράσω. 3. οὐδεὶς σε βλάψει. 4. ὁ θάνατός σε τῶν κακῶν ἀπαλλάξει. 5. ὡς ἀληθῆ ὄντα λέξω σοι, ἃ μέλλω λέγειν. 6. πέμψον τινὰ ἡμῖν ἄγγελον. 7. Σοφοκλῆς ἔγραψε δράματα ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα. 8. οἶδεις ἐκὼν ἅπαντὸν βλάψει. 9. οἱ πολῖται τὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἔθαψαν. 10. Προμηθεὺς τὸ πῆρ κλέψας ἐκάμειεν εἰς ἀνθρώπους.

1. He will guard the city. 2. We will explain to you every thing. 3. The sophists will injure you. 4. Death delivered th

men from evils. 5. We will tell you as being true (the things) which we are about to say. 6. The general sent a messenger to you. 7. The poet will write seven dramas. 8. The sons willingly (use adjective) would not injure themselves (*an* with opt.). 9. The king will bury the bones of the poet in the city. 10. The young-men having stolen the crowns carried (them) into the temple.

Liquid Stems, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

In the Future Liquid Stems σω is added to the Stem by means of the connecting vowel ε: but σ disappears between the two vowels, and εω is contracted into ω: hence ἀγγελ-έ-σω = ἀγγελ-έω = ἀγγελῶ (the last being the ordinary form). *I will announce*, from Stem ἀγγελ. Pres. ἀγγέλλω. ἀγγελῶ, being a contraction, is thus conjugated:

<i>Sing.</i> ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελεῖς	ἀγγελεῖ
<i>Dual.</i>	ἀγγελεῖτον	ἀγγελεῖτον
<i>Plur.</i> ἀγγελοῦμεν	ἀγγελεῖτε	ἀγγελοῦσι.

In the First Aorist α only is added (instead of σα): but compensation is made for the omission of σ by lengthening the preceding vowel of the Stem: as ἤγγελ-α, *I announced*, from Stem ἀγγελ, Pres. ἀγγέλλω: ἔσπει-α, *I sowed*, from Stem σπερ, Pres. σπεύρω: ἐσήμην-α, *I gave a signal*, from Stem, σημαίν, Pres. σημαίνω.

C.—1. Ἐπαρεῖς τὸν πατρῶον οἶκον. 2. Σπερῶ γῆρας, ὃ δὲ θεὸς αὔξησιν παρέξει. 3. Ἐγὼ οὐτ' ἔμαντόν οὔτε σ' ἀλγυνῶ. 4. Οἶκός σε ἀποκτενῶ, ἀλλ' ὁ τῆς πόλεως νόμος. 5. Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν. 6. Σωκράτην τὸν σοφὸν ἀπέκτειναν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. 7. Χαλεπὸν ἐστι διακρίνειν τὸν κόλακα καὶ τὸν φίλον. 8. τὰς δυστυχίας κρύπτε, ἵνα μὴ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς εὐφράνης. 9. Χαλεπὸς ἂν ἐγὼ δουλείαν ὑπομείναιμι. 10. Οἱ τοῦ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐταῖροι ἔκτειναν τὰς βοῦς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος.

1. The son will raise his (say the) paternal house. 2. We will sow the fields, but the gods will grant the increase. 3. We will pain neither ourselves nor you. 4. We will not kill you, but the laws of the state (will). 5. The soldiers seize the general, intending-

to-kill him (*use* $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ with fut. participle). 6. The Athenians will kill Socrates, the wise (man). 7. The citizens did not distinguish the flatterers and the friends. 8. With-difficulty should we submit-to slavery. 9. The companions of Ulysses will kill the oxen of Apollo. 10. He concealed his (*say* the) misfortunes, in order that he might not gladden his enemies.

3. FIRST PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

REDUPLICATION is the characteristic of all the Perfect Tenses, and is retained through all the moods and participles. In verbs compounded with prepositions, it is put, like the Augment, between the preposition and the verb.

In verbs beginning with a consonant, Reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the Stem with ϵ : as $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, *I have loosed*, from Stem $\lambda\upsilon$, Pres. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

An aspirate at the beginning of a word is represented by the corresponding tenuis: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\upsilon\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, *I have sacrificed*, from Stem $\theta\upsilon$, Pres. $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

In verbs beginning with two consonants, or a double consonant, or with ρ , ϵ only is used for the Reduplication: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, *I have sent*, from Stem $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$, Pres. $\sigma\acute{\tau}\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$: $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\zeta\eta\tau\eta\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, *I have sought*, from Stem $\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon$, Pres. $\zeta\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$: $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\acute{\rho}\iota\phi\text{-}\alpha$, *I have thrown*, from Stem $\rho\acute{\iota}\phi$, Pres. $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$. (Note that the ρ is doubled.) But a mute and a liquid (λ , μ , ν , ρ) are regarded as one consonant, and hence verbs beginning with a mute followed by a liquid take the reduplication: as, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\rho\alpha\phi\text{-}\alpha$, *I have written*, from Stem $\gamma\text{-}\rho\alpha\phi$, Pres. $\gamma\text{-}\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$.

In verbs beginning with a vowel the initial vowel is lengthened as in the Temporal Augment: as, $\acute{\omega}\theta\omega\text{-}\kappa\alpha$, *I have raised up*, from Stem $\acute{\omicron}\rho\theta\omega$, Pres. $\acute{\omicron}\rho\theta\acute{\omega}\omega$.

The *First Perfect* is formed by prefixing the Reduplication, and adding $\kappa\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}$. 1. $\kappa\alpha$ is added to

Stems ending in vowels, the dental mutes, and the liquids: as,

Perfect.	Stem.	Present.
λέ-λυ-κα, <i>I have loosened</i>	λυ	λύω
ἤνυ-κα, <i>I have accomplished</i>	άνυτ	άνύτω
πέ-πει-κα, <i>I have persuaded</i>	πειθ, or πιθ	πείθω
πέ-φρα-κα, <i>I have explained</i>	φράδ	φράζω
ἤγγελ-κα, <i>I have announced</i>	άγγελ	άγγέλλω
ἔ-σπαρ-κα, <i>I have sown</i>	σπερ	σπείρω.

NOTE. — Stems ending in a dental mute drop the dental before κα.

2. *ά* is added to Stems ending in the labial and guttural mutes: as,

Perfect.	Stem.	Present.
τέ-τυφα, <i>I have struck</i>	τυπ	τύπτω
λέ-λειφα, <i>I have poured</i>	λειβ	λείβω
γέ-γραφα, <i>I have written</i>	γραφ	γράφω
πέ-πλεχα, <i>I have woven</i>	πλεκ	πλέκω
τέ-ταχα, <i>I have arranged</i>	ταγ	τάσσω
βέ-βρεχα, <i>I have wetted</i>	βρεχ	βρέχω.

The FIRST PLUPERFECT is formed from the First Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *α* into *ειν*: as *έ-λε-λύ-κειν*, *I had loosened*; *έ-τε-τύφειν*, *I had struck*.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολελύκασιν. 2. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασιν. 3. Φερεκύδης οἶδεν θεῶ τέθυκε. Νέως πεφυκὼς πολλὰ χρηστὰ μάθανε. 4. Ὁ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφήτευσεν. 5. Τὰ τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας. 6. Μῆδεα τὰ τέκνα πεφονεύκῃα ἔχαιρεν. 7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Πλωταίᾳς κατελέλυσαν. 8. Σαρδανάπαλος στολὴν γυναικείαν ἐνεδεδύκει. 9. Ὅτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον. 10. Ἀλέξανδρος πολλῶν χρημάτων ἐκεκυριεύκει.

1. The soldiers had delivered the city from the enemies. 2. The enemies had murdered fifty citizens. 3. The prophet had prophesied well the future (n. pl.). 4. They have brought up their (*say* the) children well. 5. Medea has murdered her (*say* the) children. 6. The Lacedaemonians have destroyed Plataea. 7. The men have put-on women's (*use* adj.) robes. 8. We admired the woman who-had-put-on (*use* participle) a beautiful robe. 9. The general has become master of much property (*say* many things). 10. The soldiers having murdered the citizens rejoiced.

Stems ending in a Labial or Guttural Mute.

B.—1. ὁ παῖς τὸν ὄνον τέτυψε. 2. οἱ παῖδες τὸν ὄνον ἐτετίφesan. 3. οἱ φιλόσοφοι καλὸν τοῦ γήρως ἐγκώμιον ἐγεγράφεσαν. 4. ὁ σοφιστὴς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐγεγράφει. 5. Θεὸς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὸ μέλλον κεκάλυψεν. 6. ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐν Θερμοπύλαις ἐτέταχει. 7. οἱ πολέμοι τὰς τάξεις τεταράχασιν. 8. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὄνομα τῆς Ἀγησιλίου θυγατρὸς οὐ γέγραφε. 9. ὁ φιλόσοφος καλὸν τοῦ γήρως ἐγκώμιον γέγραπεν. 10. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πολῖται τὴν ἐνυῶν γνώμην τῷ τῆς πόλεως νόμῳ ὑποτετάχασιν.

1. The boys have struck the ass. 2. The two-boys had struck the ass. 3. The two-philosophers have written a beautiful panegyric upon (*say* of) old-age. 4. The sophists have written a beautiful panegyric upon (*say* of) virtue. 5. The gods have concealed the future from men. 6. The generals had posted the soldiers in Thermopylae. 7. The Athenians had thrown into confusion the ranks of the enemies. 8. The good citizens had subordinated their own opinion to the law of the state.

Stems ending in a Dental Mute or a Liquid.

C.—1. Τὸν ἐν Κρήτῃ λαβύρινθον κατεσκεύακει Δαίδαλος. 2. Ἐπιμελὼς οἱ θεοὶ πάντα κατεσκεύακσι. 3. Ὁμηρον μάλιστα τεθναμικαμεν. 4. Ἀπίστακά σοι τόνδε τὸν λόγον δόρον. 5. Οἱ Ἡέροιαι πολλὰς ναὺς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἀπεστάλκεσαν. 6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας πολλὰκις σεσώκασιν. 7. ὁ μάντις τοὺς τρισηλίουσιν ἀπεικὸς διεσεσώκει. 8. ὁ κήρυξ τὴν νίκην τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἠγγέλεκε. 9. τείχος τετετελικύσιν. 10. ἐπὶ τραγοῖα Σοφοκλῆς μάλιστα τεθαύμακεν.

1. Daedalus has prepared the labyrinth in Crete. 2. The gods had carefully prepared all-things. 3. They have admired Homer most-of-all. 4. The Greeks had admired Sophocles most-of-all in

(ἐπί with Dat.) tragedy. 5. We have sent to you this discourse (as) a gift. 6. We had sent to you these discourses (as) gifts. 7. We have saved the other citizens. 8. The prophets had kept safe the two-thousand darics. 9. The heralds had announced the victory to the Lacedaemonians. 10. The citizens had fortified the walls.

4. SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT, AND SECOND AORIST TENSES.

The Second Perfect does not differ in meaning from the First Perfect, nor the Second Aorist from the First Aorist. But the Second Aorist and Second Perfect belong to Root verbs (that is, verbs containing the simple root), and are the older and rarer forms. Hence all derivative verbs have only the First Aorist and First Perfect.

The SECOND AORIST is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment and adding *ον*: as ἔ-λιπ-ον, *I left*, Stem λιπ, Pres. λείπω.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔφυγον. 2. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντες ἀπέφυγον εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 3. Ἔργον ἐστὶ λῆπην ἐκφυγεῖν. 4. Κροῖσος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, ἀπέβαλε τὴν ἀρχήν. 5. Σπαρτιάταις αἰσχυρὸν ἦν ἐκ μάχης φυγεῖν. 6. Ἡ μέλιττα τὸ κέντρον ἀποβαλοῦσα ἀποθνήσκει. 7. Αποφύγετε τὸν φθόνον. 8. Ἡ γλῶσσα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.* 9. Μάλιστα φυλάττετε τοὺς νόμους, οὓς ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι κατέλιπον. 10. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν.

1. The enemies fled into the city. 2. Those who-dwell (use pres. part.) in this city escaped into Attica. 3. The two-generals lost their (say the) army (στρατός). 4. It is disgraceful for a general to lose his (say the) army. 5. Bees having lost their stings die. 6. The general having lost his army fled from the battle. 7. May you escape (sing.) envy. 8. The Athenians invaded (εἰσ-βάλλω followed by εἰς) Peloponnesus. 9. The Athenians having

* ἄγω has a reduplicated Second Aorist, ἤγαγον.

invaded Peloponnesus fled from the battle. 10. We maintain (*say* guard) virtue, which our (*say* the) ancestors bequeathed (*say* left-behind) to us.

The SECOND PERFECT is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *a*, but the vowel of the Stem is generally lengthened: as, λέ-λοιπ-*a*, *I have left*, from Stem λλπ, Pres. λείπ-ω; πέ-φενγ-*a*, *I have fled*, from Stem φνγ, Pres. φεύγω.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment and changing *a* into *ειν*: as ἐ-λε-λοιπ-ειν, ἐ-πε-φεύγ-ειν.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. πολλοὶ κακῶς πεπράγασι.* 2. πολλοὶ εὖ ἐπεπράγασαν. 3. πολλοὶ τῶν κακῶς πεπράγόντων σὺν ταῖς τύχαις τὸν νοῦν ἀποβάλλουσιν. 4. ὁ πᾶς πέπληγε τοὺς ἵππους. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐκ τῆς μάχης πεφεύγασι. 6. οἱ πολέμοι ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἀπεπεφεύγασαν. 7. οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντες ἀπεπεφεύγασαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον. 8. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῇ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους βουλῇ καὶ γνώμῃ πεποιθᾶσι. 9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν κατελοίπεσαν καὶ εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἀπεπεφεύγασαν. 10. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τῇ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους βουλῇ καὶ γνώμῃ πεποιθότες, τὴν πόλιν κατελοίπεσαν καὶ εἰς τὰς ναῦς ἀπεπεφεύγασαν.

1. The two-citizens have fared badly. 2. The two-philosophers had fared well. 3. Those who-have-fared well (*use* part.) often lose their (*say* the) mind with their (*say* the) fortunes. 4. The two-boys have struck the horse. 5. The two-boys had struck the horse. 6. The two-soldiers have fled from the battle. 7. The two-generals have fled from the battle. 8. The Athenians had trusted to the advice of Themistocles. 9. The Athenians have abandoned their (*say* the) city and fled-for-refuge to their (*say* the) ships. 10. The Athenians having abandoned their (*say* the) city have fled-for-refuge to their (*say* the) ships.

* πέπρωγα, *I have fared*.

XXII.—EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω UNCONTRACTED.

1. PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSES.

The Imperfect Tense is formed from the present *οἶ* by prefixing the Augment and changing *ομαι* into *ομην*: as, Pres. *τύπτο-ομαι*, *I am struck* (continued), Imp. *ἐ-τύπτο-όμην*, *I was struck* (continued).

EXERCISE XL.

Passive Voice.

A.—1. Τρέφεται ἡ ψυχὴ τοῖς μαθήμασιν. 2. Κῆρος ἄξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι. 3. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐνομίζοντο ἀλκιμώτατοι. 4. Μιλτιάδης ἀγομάζετο σωτὴρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. 5. Νέστωρ νέος ὢν παρὰ Γερηνίους ἐτρέφετο. 6. Θεμιστοκλῆς ὑπὸ πάντων γινώσκεται. 7. Ἡρακλῆς ἐπ' ἀνδρείᾳ καὶ σώματος ῥώμῃ θαυμάζεται. 8. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Διὸς καὶ Μνημοσύνης θυγατέρες εἶναι λέγονται. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἐρεχθεῖδαι ἐλέγοντο ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐρεχθέως, ὃς αὐτόχθων ἦν. 10. Ὀρέστης διὰ τὸν ῥόνον τῆς μητρὸς Κλυταμνήστρας ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐρινύων.

1. The philosophers deserve (*say* are worthy) to be admired. 2. The Lacedæmonians are reckoned very brave. 3. The Lacedæmonians were reckoned braver than the Athenians. 4. Miltiades and Themistocles were named saviours of Greece. 5. The sons of Xenophon are brought up among the Lacedæmonians. 6. The sophists are admired by all. 7. Hercules was admired for (*ἐπὶ*) (his) bravery and strength of body. 8. Both-of-us (*say* we-two) were admired for (our) bravery and strength of body. 9. The young-men were said to be the sons of the general. 10. The sophists were known by all the citizens. 11. The young-men were pursued by the Furies on-account-of (*διὰ* with acc.) the murder of their (*say* the) mothers.

Middle Voice and Deponent Verbs.

B.—1. Οὐδείς μετ' ὀργῆς ἀσφαλῶς βουλεύεται. 2. Πάντες ἄνθρωποι βουλόμεθα εὖ πράττειν. 3. Ἀνδράσι τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐπεται γνώμη τε καὶ αἰδώς. 4. Πενίαν ἄλγιστον μᾶλλον βούλομαι ἢ πλοῦτον πικρόν.

5. Ἐκ πτωχῶν ἔνιοι ταχὺ πλουτοὶ γίνονται. 6. Σοφοῦ παρ' ἀνδρὸς προσδέχου συμβουλίαν. 7. Κύρος ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης πολλάκις διελέγετο τοῖς τεχνίταις. 9. Πέρσαι ἀγάλματα καὶ βωμοὺς τοῖς θεοῖς οὐχ ἰδρύοντο. 10. Ὅρφει καθαρίζοντι ἐφείπετο τὰ τετράποδα καὶ τὰ ὄρνεα καὶ τὰ δένδρα.

1. The citizens did not deliberate safely in (*say* with, μετὰ with gen.) anger. 2. The citizens wished to fare well. 3. The soldiers followed the brave leader. 4. We preferred (*say* wished rather) poverty without-pain than sorrowful wealth. 5. From a beggar he quickly becomes rich. 6. From beggars we quickly became rich. 7. The Greeks marched against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus. 8. The philosophers oftentimes conversed with the artisans. 9. Do not become a friend to the bad. 10. The dogs followed the shepherds.

2. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *μαι* to the Stem of the Verb. The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by prefixing the Augment, and changing *μαι* into *μην*.

I. *Vowel Stems*.—The terminations are seen most clearly in verbs, the Stems of which end in a vowel.

Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i> λέ-λυ-μαι	λέ-λυ-σαι	λέ-λυ-ται
<i>Dual.</i> λε-λύ-μεθον	λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
<i>Plur.</i> λε-λύ-μεθα	λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-νται

Pluperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το
<i>Dual.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθην
<i>Plur.</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο.

II. *Mute Stems*.—In Stems ending in a mute the final consonant is changed according to the following euphonic rules:

1. Before all terminations beginning with *μ*:

A labial becomes *μ*: γέ-γραμ-μαι, Stem γραφ, Pres. γράφω, *I write*.

A guttural becomes γ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$, Stem $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$,
Pres. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$, *I twist*.

A dental becomes σ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$, Stem $\pi\iota\theta$, Pres.
 $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$, *I persuade*.

2. Before σ :

A labial with σ becomes ψ : $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ - $\alpha\iota$, for $\gamma\epsilon$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ - $\sigma\alpha\iota$.

A guttural with σ becomes ξ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\xi$ - $\alpha\iota$, for $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ - $\sigma\alpha\iota$.

A dental is thrown out, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota$ - $\sigma\alpha\iota$, for $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ - $\sigma\alpha\iota$.

3. Before τ :

A guttural becomes κ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$ (hence $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$,
from $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$).

A labial becomes π : $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\pi$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$.

A dental becomes σ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$.

4. The σ of $\sigma\theta$ is dropped (as three consonants cannot
come together) and thus

A labial becomes ϕ : $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ - $\theta\epsilon$, for $\gamma\epsilon$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ - $\sigma\theta\epsilon$.

A guttural becomes χ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi$ - $\theta\epsilon$, for $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ - $\sigma\theta\epsilon$.

A dental becomes σ : $\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\theta\epsilon$, for $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ - $\sigma\theta\epsilon$.

The ending $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ of the 3 Plur. cannot be used with
Stems ending in a consonant as three consonants would
in that case come together. Therefore a periphrasis is
used by means of the Participle with $\epsilon\iota$ - $\sigma\iota$ (ν) and $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$:
 $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ (ν), $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota \eta\sigma\alpha\nu$.

The following paradigms supply examples of the
above-mentioned changes.

	Labial Stems.	Guttural Stems.	Dental Stems.
Sing.			
1	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$
2	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ - $\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\xi$ - $\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$ - $\alpha\iota$
3	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\pi$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\tau\alpha\iota$
Plur.			
1	$\gamma\epsilon$ - $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu$ - $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma$ - $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$	$\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma$ - $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
2	$\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ - $\theta\epsilon$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi$ - $\theta\epsilon$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\theta\epsilon$
3	$\gamma\epsilon$ - $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu$ - $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ (ν)	$\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ - $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ (ν)	$\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ (ν)

The same euphonic changes appear in the Pluperfect.

III. *Liquid Stems*.—In Stems ending in a liquid the only changes in the final consonant are : (1) that Stems in *v* are changed into *σ* before *μ* ; and (2), that the *σ* of *σθ* is dropped. Thus from Stem *αγγελ*, Pres. *ἄγγελλω*, *I announce*, and Stem *φαν*, Pres. *φαίνω*, *I show*, we have the following forms :

S. 1	ἄγγελ-μαι	πέ-φασ-μαι
2	ἄγγελ-σαι	πέ-φαν-σαι
3	ἄγγελ-ται	πέ-φαν-ται
D. 1	ἄγγέλ-μεθον	πε-φάσ-μεθον
2	ἄγγελ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον
3	ἄγγελ-θον	πέ-φαν-θον
P. 1	ἄγγέλ-μεθα	πε-φάσ-μεθα
2	ἄγγελ-θε	πέ-φαν-θε
3	ἄγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσί(ν), or πέ-φαν-ται

EXERCISE XLI.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Stems ending in a Vowel.

A.—1. Οἱ λησται πεφόνευνται. 2. Δύο ἀδελφῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου πεπαιδεύσθον. 3. Ἡ βασιλεία ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου λένται. Τοῖς θεοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ νεφ' ἴδρυνται. 4. Ἡ θύρα κεκλείσθω. 5. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βεβούλευσο. 6. Οἱ λησται πεφονεύσθων. 7. Οἱ πολέμοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατακεκλείσθαι λέγονται. 8. Ξενοφώντας νιώ, Γρύλλος καὶ Διόδωρος, ἐπεπαιδεύσθην ἐν Σπάρτῃ. 9. Αἱ συνθήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐλέλυντο. 10. οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι διαφέρουσι τῶν ἀπαιδευτῶν.

1. The robber has been murdered. 2. The children of the friend have been brought up well. 3. The doors are said to have been shut. 4. Before the work, you have deliberated well. 5. The treaties are said to have been violated by the barbarians. 6. The two children have been brought up by the same teacher. 7. The royal authority had been abolished by the people. 8. The Greeks have been shut up into the citadel. 9. Before the work, the citizens had deliberated well. 10. The Greeks are said to have deliberated well.

Stems ending in a Mute and a Liquid.

B.—1. ἡ Τύρος κατέσκαπτο ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος κατέφικε τὴν πόλιν κατεσκαμμένην ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. 3. Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τέθαπται. 4. τὴν νῆσον κεκρύφθαι λέγουσιν ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης. 5. Ἐρέτρια ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθαι λέγεται. 6. Οἶδ' αἱ καλύπτει νύξ κακῶς εἰργασμένον. 7. ὁ στέφανος ἦν ἐκ πίτυος πεπλεγμένος. 8. Ἡ Λιβύη ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων βασιλεῦσιν ἐπετέτραπτο. 9. Πολὺν διαφέρει σπράτευμα τεταγμένον ἀτάκτου. 10. Ἔργον τι ἐκάστω τῶν πολιτῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει προστετάχθω.

1. The city has been razed-to-the-ground by Alexander. 2. The king colonized the cities which-had-been-razed-to-the-ground (*use part.*) by Alexander. 3. The men have been buried in the city. 4. The island has been concealed by the sea. 5. The city has been founded by Athenians. 6. The work has been done badly. 7. The garlands had been wreathed of (ἐκ) pine. 8. The island has been entrusted by the Romans to a king. 9. The army had been well arranged. 10. Some work had been assigned to each of the citizens in the state.

C.—1. Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος βίος τὸ μήκιστον* εἰς ἑτη ἑκατὸν περιγέγραπται. 2. Πάντες τοῖς λεγομένοις μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς γεγραμμένοις πιστεύουσιν. 3. Τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἱ μὲν ἐν ἔθεσι κρείττους, οἱ δ' ἐν χειρὶ σὶ τεθραμμένοι εἰσίν. 4. Εἶχον οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰς κημίδας ἐκκεκαθαρμένας καὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 5. ἡ γῆ αἰρετι πέφυρται. 6. Πρώτος τῶν στρατηγῶν κεκρίσθω Ἀλέξανδρος. 7. Πεφύλαχθε ἀνθρώπους, οἱ διχομῦθον ἔχουσι γλῶτταν. 8. εἰς τὴν πόλιν διέσπαρτο ὁ λόγος. 9. Οἱ τετελευτηκότες ἀπηλλαγμένοι εἰσὶ νόσων καὶ λύπης. 10. Νίνος, ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἀσσυρίων, ἔκτισε πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὖ τετειχισμένην, καὶ ἐκάλεσεν αὐφ' ἐαυτοῦ Νίνον.

1. The life of-man (*use adj.*) had been defined at (εἰς) seventy years. 2. The laws have been written. 3. Of men some had been reared in better habits, but some in worse (habits). 4. The graves have been burnished. 5. The shields had been uncovered. 6. Alexander is said to have been judged the first of the generals. 7. We have been on-our-guard-against men who have a double-speaking tongue. 8. The report has spread into the city. 9. He has been delivered from sorrow. 10. The Athenians founded great and well fortified (*perf. part.*) cities.

* At the longest.

3. THE FIRST FUTURE AND FIRST AORIST.

The First Future Passive is formed by adding *θησομαι*, and the First Aorist Passive by prefixing the Augment and adding *θην* to the Stem: as, *λυθήσομαι*, *I shall be loosed*, *ἐλύθην*, *I was loosed*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*.

In Stems ending in a consonant the final consonant is changed before *θ* of the termination according to the following euphonic rules:

A labial becomes *φ*: *τυφθήσομαι*, *ἐτύφθην*, Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*, *I strike*.

A guttural becomes *χ*: *πλεχθήσομαι*, *ἐπλέχθην*, Stem *πλεκ*, Pres. *πλέκω*, *I twist*.

A dental becomes *σ*: *πεισθήσομαι*, *ἐπείσθην*, Stem *πιθ*, Pres. *πείθω*, *I persuade*.

EXERCISE XLII.

A.—1. 'Ο Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 2. Τῷ ἀδελφῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ αἰτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 3. Πολλὰ δημοκρατία ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελύθησαν. 4. Μέγας φόβος τοὺς πολίτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ συνθήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων λυθῶσιν. 5. Εἴθε πάντες νεανίαι καλῶς παιδευθεῖεν. 6. Οἱ πολέμοι, τῶν συνθηκῶν λυθεισῶν,* ἡμῖν πόλεμον ἐπιφέρουσιν. 7. Ὁ ληστής φονευθήσεται. 8. σοῦ θέλοντος* ὁ παῖς σωθήσεται. 9. πάντα καλυφθήσεται. 10. Ἀληθεῖς ὄντες οἱ νόμοι αἰεὶ ἔσονται καὶ οὐκ ἀφανισθήσονται.

1. Hector will be killed by Achilles. 2. They were educated by the same teacher. 3. They will be educated by the same teacher. 4. The democracy will be overthrown by the tyrant. 5. I fear much (*say* a great fear holds me) lest (*μή*) the democracy should be overthrown (*subj.*) by the tyrant. 6. I feared much (*say*, a great fear held me) lest the democracy should be overthrown (*opt.*) by the tyrant. 7. The treaties are said to have been violated by the enemies. 8. The young-man is said to be well brought-up by his teacher. 9. The two-robbers are said to be killed. 10. If these men are willing (*gen. absolute*) the children will be saved.

B.—1. Ἐτερίσθη τὸ ἄστυ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 2. Ὁ Δίων ὑπὲρ τοῦ

* The Genitive Absolute, like the Ablative Absolute in Latin.

IST.

θησομαι,
Augment
I shall be
es. λύω.

onsonant
ng to the

ην, Stem

τλέχ-θην,

ην, Stem

ὡ ἀδελφῷ
δημοκρατίαι
τοὺς πο-

5. Εἶθε
συνθηκῶν
ενθίσεται.
υφθίσεται.
ήσονται.

e educated
ne teacher

5. I fear
they should
ch (say, a
own (opt.)
iolated by
ght-up by
1. 10. If
saved.

ὑπὲρ τοῦ

Latin.

εἰοῦ θανάτου οὐκ ἐταράχθη. 3. Κόρινθος ἡ πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων καταφλέχθη. 4. Χαλκίς καὶ Ἐρέτρια ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθησαν. 5. Ἀδύνατον ἐστὶ τὸν ταφῶ κρυφθέντα πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἀνάγειν. 6. Ἐτι καὶ νῦν ἐμοὶ πείθου, ὦ Σωκράτες, καὶ σῶθιτι. 7. Κίρρος ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς κατεπέμφθη σατράπης Λυδίας. 8. Ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁμιλῶν μίλιτ' ἄν εὐφρανθείης. 9. Τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἀγγέλματα ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἡγγέλθη. 10. Πανσιανίας ἐπύρθη τῇ εὐτυχίᾳ.

1. The city of the Athenians will be fortified. 2. Dion will not be troubled respecting the death of his son. 3. The city is said to have been burnt-down by the Romans. 4. Chalcis and Eretria are said to have been founded by Athenians. 5. The bones of the hero were concealed in a tomb. 6. Cyrus will be sent-down by his father (as) satrap of Lydia. 7. Cyrus is said to have been sent-down by his father (as) satrap of Lydia. 8. Associating with good men they would most-of-all be gladdened. 9. The messengers will be announced by the herald. 10. The citizens were elated by their (say the) good fortune.

4. THE SECOND FUTURE AND SECOND AORIST.

The Second Future Passive is formed by adding *ησομαι*, and the Second Aorist Passive by prefixing the Augment and adding *ην* to the Stem of the verb: as, *τυπ-ήσομαι*, *I shall be struck*, *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, *I was struck*, from Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*.

EXERCISE XLIII.

1. ὁ τῆς σοφίας καρπὸς οὔποτε φθαρήσεται. 2. Οἱ βάρβαροι ἐτράπησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 3. Ἀχιλλεὺς μελῶ λεόντων ἐτράφη. 4. Ὑλας, διὰ κάλλος ὑπὸ Νυμφῶν ἡρπάγη. 5. Ἀδωνίς ὑπὸ σιὸς ἐπλήγη. 6. Προμηθεὺς πυρὸς κλαπέντος* δίκην ἔτινε. 7. Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Μακεδονίας βυσιλεύς, ὑπὸ Γαλιτῶν ἐσφύγη, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη. 8. Στήσιχορος ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν Κατάνῃ ἐτάφη. 9. Αἴας μανεῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐφόνευσεν. 10. Ἡ Νίως κατεσκάφη ὑπὸ Μήδων, ὅτε κατέλυσαν τὴν Ἀσσυρίων ἀρχήν.

1. The laws were destroyed by the wicked citizens. 2. The barbarians will be put-to-flight by the Greeks. 3. Achilles is said to have been reared with the marrow of lions. 4. Hylas is said to have been carried-off by the Nymphs on-account-of his beauty. 5. Adonis will be torn (say struck) by a boar. 6. Fire was

* Genitive Absolute.

by Prometheus. 7. The general will be buried in the city. 8. All the Macedonian power is said to have been destroyed (*κατακόπτω*) by the Galatians. 9. The women being mad, killed themselves. 10. Nineveh will be razed-to-the-ground by the Medes.

5. THE THIRD FUTURE OR FUTURE PERFECT.

The Third Future or Future Perfect Passive is formed by prefixing the Reduplication and adding *σομαι* to the Stem of the verb: as, *λε-λύ-σεται*, *it will have been loosed*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*; *γε-γράφεται* (= *γε-γραπ-σεται*), *it will have been written*, from Stem *γραφ*, Pres. *γράφω*; *πε-πράξεται* (= *πε-πραγ-σεται*), *it will have been done*, from Stem *πραγ*, Pres. *πράττω*.

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Μάτην ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται.* 2. φράσον ὃ, τι με δεῖ† ποιῆσαι, καὶ πεπράξεται. 3. Εὖ με ἐποίησας· εὐεργέτης εἰς αἰὲ ἀναγεγράφῃ. 4. Πρεσβυτέρῳ νεωτέρων πάντων ἄρχειν προστετάξεται. 5. Ἐν πολίμῳ ἀποκεκινδυνεύσεται τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ αἱ ψυχαί. 6. Κάλλιστον δὴ τοῦτο λέγεται καὶ λελέξεται, ὅτι (*that*) τὸ μὲν ὠφέλιμον καλόν, τὸ δὲ βλαβερὸν αἰσχρὸν ἔστιν.

1. In vain shall we have wept (*say*, will it have been wept by us). 2. Explain what we must (*δεῖ*) do, and it shall be (*say*, have been) done. 3. They did good to me; they shall be (*say*, have been) recorded (*as*) benefactors for ever. 4. The gates (*πύλη*) of the city will have been shut (*κλείω*) in the night (*gen.*). 5. The letters will have been written. 6. Ye will have been recorded (*as*) the greatest benefactors.

* Used as an Impersonal Verb with the subject in the Dative.

† *δεῖ* is an Impersonal Verb governing the Accusative case.

XXIII.—EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN Ω.

Exercises on the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect Middle are given under the Passive Voice.

1. FUTURE.

The Future Middle is formed from the Stem by adding *σομαι*: as, *λύ-σομαι*, *I shall loose for myself*, from Stem *λυ*, Pres. *λύω*. In Mute and Liquid Stems the same changes take place as in the Active Voice. See pp. 88, 89.

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν στρατεύονται. 2. Περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας βουλευσόμεθα. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μοι ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πορεύσοιτο. 4. Τίς με δέξεται πόλις; 5. Οὐ τάλῃθ' (=τὰ ἀληθῆ) ἀποκρυφόμεθα. 6. Πείσομαι θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις. 7. ἐγὼ σοῦ φείσομαι. 8. Ἐγὼ γε σπεύσομαι ἐπ' Ἀχιλλῆα, ἵν' ὀτρύνω πολέμίζειν. 9. Ἡμεῖς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνδρείως ἀμυνόμεθα. 10. Ὑπὸ πολλοῦ οἴνου ταχὺ ἡμῖν καὶ τὰ σώματα καὶ αἱ γνώμαι σφαλοῦνται.

1. The messenger announced that (ὅτι) the enemy would march against the town. 2. You will deliberate about the safety of the citizens. 3. The young-men said to me that (ὅτι) they would travel. 4. What cities will receive us? 5. I will not hide (from myself) the truth. 6. We will obey God rather than man (*say* men). 7. We will spare you. 8. We will hasten to Achilles, in order that we may urge him to go-to-the-war. 9. The soldiers will bravely repel the enemy. 10. They will ruin-themselves by much wine.

2. FIRST AORIST.

The First Aorist Middle is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *σαμην*: as, *ἐ-λυ-σάμην*, *I loosed for myself*. In Mute and Liquid Stems the same changes take place as in the Active Voice.

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐστρατεύσαντο. 2. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευται. 3. Παντες τμηὶς γεύσασθαι βούλονται. 4. Ὁ πατὴρ ἀναπαυσάμενος παρεύσεται. 5. Ὅργην ἐμέψω τὴν ἐμὴν. 6. Ὁ Κῆρος πῦσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν καταστρέψατο. 7. Δαρεῖος τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐβούλετο καταστρέψασθαι. 8. Ἀπόκριναί μοι ὁ, τι σε ἐρωτήσω. 9. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλῶς ἡμύναντο τοὺς πολεμίους. 10. Διενείμαντο τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ κόσμου ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ Πλούτων. 11. Μίλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ταῦρον ἀράμενος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἔφερε διὰ μέσου τοῦ σταδίου.

1. The Persians marched against Athens. 2. Do ye deliberate well before the work. 3. The citizens deliberated well. 4. The general enjoyed (say tasted) a great honour. 5. The brothers rested. 6. We blamed your anger. 7. The generals subdued the island. 8. The general having subdued the country will march against the city. 9. You answered me. 10. Ye bravely repelled the enemies.

3. SECOND AORIST.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *ομην*: as, ἐ-τυπ-όμεν, *I struck myself*, from Stem τυπ, Pres. τύπτω.

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τὸ πάλαι πρὸς ληστείαν ἐτράποντο. 2. Ποῖ τρέπωμαι*, ὦ παῖ, ποῖ καταφύγω. 3. Σαράπιδα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Αἰγύπτου θεὸν εἰσηγάγοντο. 4. Ἀρίστιππος τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν φιλοσοφίαν κατεβάλετο. 5. Φαέθων, Ἥλιον παῖς, τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἄρμα ἐλαίνων ἐξετράπετο τῆς ὁδοῦ. 6. Μιλτιάδης κατελίπετο νιὸν ὁμοῖον τῷ πατρὶ ἢ μείζω αὐτοῦ. 7. Πηδοῦ μοι, κεῖ † νέα παρανείσω. 8. ὁ βασιλεὺς τείχει περιεβάλετο τὴν πόλιν.

1. He turned-himself to piracy. 2. Whither shall we turn ourselves (subj. aor.). 3. They introduced the god Sarapis from Egypt. 4. You founded the Cyrenaean philosophy. 5. They were turned out of the way. 6. Xerxes found a son like to yourself. 7. They obeyed you. 8. The Athenians surrounded the city with a wall.

* Subjunctive of Deliberation.

† Contracted for καὶ εἰ.

XXIV.—EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. VERBS IN *αω*.*Present and Imperfect Active.*

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Μή σε νικάτω κέρδος. 2. Ἐρῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. 3. Πολλάκις νικᾷ καὶ (even) κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρῶσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. Ἦ σιωπᾷ, ἢ λέγει ἀμείνονα. 7. Περικλῆς ἥστυραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, συνεκευκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 8. Εἶθε πάντες παῖδες τοὺς γονεῖς ἀγαπᾶν. 9. Πῶς ἂν τολμήν τὸν φίλον βλάπτειν; 10. Ὀλοφνόμεθα τὸν ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶντα.

1. Gain conquers you. 2. We love virtue. 3. Even bad men oftentimes conquer good men. 4. The man was dying in the bloom of his (*say the*) age. 5. Either be silent (*pl.*), or speak (*pl.*) better (things). 6. The children love their parents. 7. Would that the child loved his parents. 8. Pericles lightens, thunders, throws Greece into confusion. 9. How could we dare to injure our (*say the*) friends? 10. We pity those-who-die (*use part.*) in the bloom of their (*say the*) age.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE XLIX.

1. Εὖνους λόγος λύπην ἰᾷται. 2. Τιμώμενοι πάντες ἡδονταὶ βροτοί. 3. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι πολλὰ μηχανῶνται. 4. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἐπὶ πάντων τιμᾷται. 5. Περικλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡγαπάτο καὶ ἐτιμᾶτο. 6. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 7. Εἶθε πάντες οἱ γονεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν τέκνων ἀγαπᾶντο. 8. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐπὶ πάντων ἀγαπᾶσθων. 9. Ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι. 10. Τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

1. Well-disposed words heal sorrow. 2. The man being honoured is pleased. 3. The man contrives many-things. 4. Good men are honoured by all. 5. The poets were loved and honoured by the Athenians. 6. Would that the poets were loved and honoured by the Athenians. 7. The couriers do not use shoes in their (*say the*) journeys. 8. Children are loved by their parents. 9. We wished to be loved by our (*say the*) friends, and to be honoured by our (*say the*) enemies.

II. VERBS IN εω.

Present and Imperfect Active.

EXERCISE L.

1. Ἄνθρωποι πονηρὸς δυστυχεῖ, κἂν (καὶ ἂν,* even if) εὐτυχῇ. 2. Βίος κρατίστος, ἂν (if) θυμοῦ κρατῇς. 3. Ὁ μάλιστα εὐτυχῶν μὴ μέγα φρονεῖτω. 4. Οὐδέποτε ἄθυμειν τὸν κακῶς πράττοντα δεῖ, τὰ βελτίω δὲ προσδοκᾶν αἰεὶ. 5. Τῷ πονοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 6. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκέετε καὶ ἔργω καὶ λόγῳ. 7. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 8. Ὁ Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἡμέλει, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπίνει. 9. Εἶθε, ὦ θεός, τελείης μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 10. Εἶθε εὐτυχοῖτε, ὦ φίλοι.

1. Wicked men are unfortunate, even if they are fortunate. 2. Life is best, if ye conquer (your) passions (sing.). 3. Let those-who-are-fortunate (*use part.*) most-of-all not be haughty. 4. The gods help those-who-labour (*use part.*). 5. They practise justice both in deed and word. 6. The gods assist those-who-practise (*use part.*) justice in deed and word. 7. The Greeks do not neglect the body. 8. The Greeks do not praise those-who-neglect (*use part.*) the body. 9. Would that ye, O gods, would fulfil my prayer! 10. Would that thou wert happy, my friend.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LI.

1. Αἰδοῦ θεόν. 2. Τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνθρωποι ποιοῦ ἑαυτοῖς. 3. Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 4. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 5. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λαοί, κἂν ἀληθεύωσιν. 6. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 7. Ὁ μηδὲν ἀδικῶν οὐδένος δέεται νόμου. 8. Τροία δέκα ἔτη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπολιορκεῖτο. 9. Οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο, μὴ ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖτο. 10. Μηδεὶς φοβείσθω θάνατον, ἀπόλυσιν κακῶν.

1. Reverence (pl.) God. 2. Make-for-yourself good men companions. 3. One-who-loves (*use part.*) is loved, one-who-hates (*use part.*) is hated. 4. The talkative-man is disbelieved, even if he speaks-the-truth. 5. The king of the Persians was hated and despised by the Greeks. 6. Those who do no (not) injustice (*use part.*) need no law. 7. The cities were besieged ten years by the Greeks. 8. The citizens fear, lest the city should be besieged. 9. The citizens feared, lest the cities should be besieged. 10. Do not ye fear death, a release from evils (*use gen.*).

ἂν, same as ἤν, ἐάν, if, is followed by the Subjunctive.

III. VERBS IN *ωω*.*Present and Imperfect Active.*

EXERCISE LII.

1. Ζεὺς τὰ μὲν ὑψηλὰ ταπεινοί, τὰ δὲ ταπεινὰ ὑψοί. 2. Εὐνομία ἄμαυροί ὕβριν. 3. Ζήλον, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἄνδρας. 4. Πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρθοί τύχη. 5. Πιληθὸς κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἄμαυροί. 6. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλωμεν. 7. Χρυσὸς ἐστὶν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι τὸ στράτευμα ἡμῶν ἐδόλουν. 9. Οἱ νεανία τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 10. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν.

1. The gods humble the lofty (persons) and exalt the humble. 2. May violence not darken the soul. 3. The boys imitate good and prudent men. 4. May fortune raise-up those-who-are-faring (*use part.*) badly. 5. They were striving-after virtue and wisdom. 6. We love young-men who-are-striving-after (*use part.*) wisdom. 7. The eneraies deceive our army. 8. Gold enslaves the minds of men. 9. May the enemies not deceive our army. 10. The enemies are drawing-near in-order-that they may set-free the captives.

Present and Imperfect Passive and Middle.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. Δουλούμεθα τῇ σαρκὶ καὶ τοῖς πάθεσιν. 2. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦνται ταχύ. 3. Μὴ γαυροῦ σοφία, μήτ' ἀλκῇ, μήτε πλούτῳ. 4. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο. 5. Οὐ καλὸν ἐστὶ, τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι. 6. Οἱ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἐναντιούμενοι ἄξιοι εἰσι ζημιουῖσθαι. 7. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 8. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιῶντο. 9. Ἐκ πολέμου εἰρήνη μᾶλλον βεβαιοῦνται. 10. Ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πολιτῶν ἀδίκως ἐζημιῶντο.

1. Ye are enslaved to the flesh and the passious. 2. The sophists pride themselves in their (*say the*) wisdom. 3. The haughty (men) are humbled. 4. The haughty (men) were humbled. 5. Do not pride yourself in your (*say the*) wisdom. 6. The wicked are opposed to the good. 7. He who-is-opposed (*use part.*) deserves (*say is* worthy) to be punished. 8. The barbarians are deceived by the citizens. 9. May the barbarians be deceived by the citizens. 10. He is unjustly punished by the Athenians.

IV. THE OTHER TENSES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

In the other Tenses of Contracted Verbs the final vowel of the Stem is generally lengthened before the Tense-ending: as,

Future.	Stem.	Present.
τιμή-σω, <i>I will honour</i>	τιμα	τιμάω
ποιή-σω, <i>I will do</i>	ποιε	ποιέω
δουλώ-σω, <i>I will enslave</i>	δουλο	δουλώω.

See the list of Tenses on pp. 82, 83.

EXERCISE LIV.

1. οἱ στρατιῶται γενναίως μαχόμενοι ἐτελείτησαν. 2. Νίκησον ὁργὴν. 3. Μυκάριος, ὅστις εὐτύχησεν εἰς τέκνα. 4. Ὁ νεανίας ἀκολουθήσάτω τῇ σοφίᾳ. 5. Ὁ ποιητὴς τὸν λογιώτατον Ὀδυσσεῖα σιωπηλότατον πεποίηκεν. 6. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πατρίδα κοσμήσουσιν. 7. Λύσανδρος, ὁ Σπαρτιάτης, μεγάλων τιμῶν ἠξιώθη. 8. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἐχρήσαντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 9. Οὐδεὶς ἔπαινον ἡδοναῖς ἐκτίσεται. 10. Οἱ νόμοι οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἀδικούντας ζημιώσουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς δικαίους.

1. The soldier died fighting bravely. 2. The philosopher will conquer. 3. He was fortunate in-reference-to (εἰς) children. 4. The young-men followed wisdom. 5. The good adorned (their) native-land. 6. The brave soldiers were deemed-worthy of great honours. 7. The soldiers have conquered the enemies. 8. No-one will gain praise by pleasures. 9. The enemies were conquered. 10. The king not only punished the unjust (use part.) but also benefited the just.

XXV.—SECOND CONJUGATION, OR VERBS IN *μι*.

The Second Conjugation, or Verbs in *μι*, differs from the First, or Verbs in *ω*, only in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. It is divided into two classes:

1. The *First Class* consists of verbs, which affix their terminations directly to the Stem: as, *φημί, I say*.

2. The *Second Class* consists of those which in the Present insert *νν* between the Stem and the termination: as, *δείκνυμι, I show*.

In the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the First Class, the initial consonant is frequently reduplicated with *ι*, and the short vowel of the Stem is lengthened in the Singular: as,

Stem.	Present.
στα	<i>ἵσστημι</i> (for <i>σι-σστημι</i>), <i>I place</i> .
θε	<i>τίθημι</i> , <i>I put</i> .
δο	<i>δίδωμι</i> , <i>I give</i> .



SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS

Active.				
Indicative Present.	S. 1	ἰσθῆμι	δί-δω-μι	τί-θη-μι
	2	ἰσθῆ-ς	δί-δω-ς	τί-θη-ς
	3	ἰσθῆ-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	τί-θη-σι(ν)
	D. 1			
	2	ἰσθᾶ-τον	δί-δο-τον	τί-θε-τον
	3	ἰσθᾶ-τον	δί-δο-τον	τί-θε-τον
	P. 1	ἰσθᾶ-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	τί-θε-μεν
	2	ἰσθᾶ-τε	δί-δο-τε	τί-θε-τε
	3	ἰσθᾶ-σι(ν)	δι-δό-α-σι(ν)	τι-θέ-α-σι(ν)
Imperative Present.	S. 2	ἰσθῆ	δί-δου	τί-θει
	3	ἰσθᾶ-τω	δι-δό-τω	τι-θέ-τω
	D. 2	ἰσθᾶ-τον	δί-δο-τον	τί-θε-τον
	3	ἰσθᾶ-των	δι-δό-των	τι-θέ-των
	P. 2	ἰστα-τε	δί-δο-τε	τί-θε-τε
	3	ἰστά-ντων ΟΓ ἰστά-τωσαν	δι-δό-ντων ΟΓ δι-δό-τωσαν	τι-θέ-ντων ΟΓ τι-θέ-τωσαν
	S. 1	ἰσθῶ	δι-δῶ	τι-θῶ
	2	ἰσθῆ-ς	δι-δῶ-ς	τι-θῆ-ς
	3	ἰσθῆ	δι-δῶ	τι-θῆ
Subjunctive Present.	D. 1			
	2	ἰσθῆ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	τι-θῆ-τον
	3	ἰσθῆ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	τι-θῆ-τον
	P. 1	ἰσθῶ-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	τι-θῶ-μεν
	2	ἰσθῆ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	τι-θῆ-τε
	3	ἰσθῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)
	S. 1	ἰσταίη-ν	δι-δοίη-ν	τι-θείη-ν
	2	ἰσταίη-ς	δι-δοίη-ς	τι-θείη-ς
	3	ἰσταίη	δι-δοίη	τι-θείη
Optative Present.	D. 1			
	2	ἰσταίη-τον ΟΓ ἰσταῖτον	δι-δοίη-τον ΟΓ διδούτον	τι-θείη-τον ΟΓ τιθείτον
	3	ἰσταίη-την ΟΓ ἰσταῖτην	δι-δοίη-την ΟΓ διδούτην	τι-θείη-την ΟΓ τιθείτην
	P. 1	ἰσταίη-μεν ΟΓ ἰσταῖμεν	δι-δοίη-μεν ΟΓ διδούμεν	τι-θείη-μεν ΟΓ τιθείμεν
	2	ἰσταίη-τε ΟΓ ἰσταῖτε	δι-δοίη-τε ΟΓ διδούτε	τι-θείη-τε ΟΓ τιθείτε
	3	ἰσταίη-σαν ΟΓ ἰσταῖεν	δι-δοίη-σαν ΟΓ διδούεν	τι-θείη-σαν ΟΓ τιθείεν
	Infinit. Pres.	ἰστά-ναι	δι-δῶ-ναι	τι-θέ-ναι
	Part. Pres.	ἰστάς, ἰσάσα, ἰσταν G. ἰστάιντος	δι-δούς, δι-δούσα δι-δόν G. δι-δόντος	τι-θείς, τι-θεῖσα, τι-θέν G. τιθέντος

IN $\mu\iota$ FIRST CLASS.

VERBS

Passive and Middle.		
ἰ-σῶ-μαι ἰ-σῶ-σαι ἰ-σῶ-ται ἰ-σῶ-μεθ ν ἰ-σῶ-σθον ἰ-σῶ-σθον ἰ-σῶ-μεθα ἰ-σῶ-σθε ἰ-σῶ-νται	δί-δο-μαι δί-δο-σαι δί-δο-ται δι-δῶ-μεθον δί-δο-σθον δί-δο-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δί-δο-σθε δί-δο-νται	τί-θε-μαι τί-θε-σαι τί-θε-ται τι-θέ-μεθον τί-θε-σθον τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-μεθα τί-θε-σθε τί-θε-νται
ἰ-σῶ-σο ἰ-σῶ-σθω ἰ-σῶ-σθον ἰ-σῶ-σθων ἰ-σῶ-σθε ἰ-σῶ-σθων $\text{ο}\Gamma$ ἰ-σῶ-σθωσαν	δί-δο-σο δι-δῶ-σθω δί-δο-σθον δι-δῶ-σθων δί-δο-σθε δι-δῶ-σθων $\text{ο}\Gamma$ δι-δῶ-σθωσαν	τί-θε-σο τι-θέ-σθω τί-θε-σθον τι-θέ-σθων τί-θε-σθε τι-θέ-σθων $\text{ο}\Gamma$ τι-θέ-σθωσαν
ἰ-σῶ-μαι ἰ-σῶ ἰ-σῶ-ται ἰ-σῶ-μεθον ἰ-σῶ-σθον ἰ-σῶ-σθον ἰ-σῶ-μεθα ἰ-σῶ-σθε ἰ-σῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-μαι δι-δῶ δι-δῶ-ται δι-δῶ-μεθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-σθον δι-δῶ-μεθα δι-δῶ-σθε δι-δῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-μαι τι-θῶ τι-θῶ-ται τι-θῶ-μεθον τι-θῶ-σθον τι-θῶ-σθον τι-θῶ-μεθα τι-θῶ-σθε τι-θῶ-νται
ἰ-σταί-μην ἰ-σταί-ο ἰ-σταί-το ἰ-σταί-μεθον ἰ-σταί-σθον	δι-δοί-μην δι-δοί-ο δι-δοί-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθον	τι-θεί-μην τι-θεί-ο τι-θεί-το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθον
ἰ-σταί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	τι-θεί-σθην
ἰ-σταί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	τι-θεί-μεθα
ἰ-σταί-σθε	δι-δοί-σθε	τι-θεί-σθε
ἰ-σταί-ιτο	δι-δοί-ιτο	τι-θεί-ιτο
ἰ-στα-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι
ἰ-σταί-μενος, η , ον	δι-δῶ-μενος, η , ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η , ον

τι-θείσα,
ἄ. τιθέντος

SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS

Active.				
Indicative Imperfect.	S. 1	ἴσθη-ν	ἔ-τι-θῆ-ν	ἔ-δί-δω-ν
	2	ἴσθη-ς	ἔ-τι-θῆ-ς	ἔ-δί-δω-ς
	3	ἴσθη	ἔ-τι-θῆ	ἔ-δί-δω
	D. 1			
	2	ἴσταν-τον	ἔ-τι-θε-τον	ἔ-δί-δο-τον
	3	ἴσταν-την	ἔ-τι-θε-την	ἔ-δί-δο-την
	P. 1	ἴσταν-μεν	ἔ-τι-θε-μεν	ἔ-δί-δο-μεν
	2	ἴσταν-τε	ἔ-τι-θε-τε	ἔ-δί-δο-τε
	3	ἴσταν-σαν	ἔ-τι-θε-σαν	ἔ-δί-δο-σαν
Indicative Aorist 2.	S. 1	ἔσθη-ν	[ἔ-θῆ-ν]	[ἔ-δω-ν]
	2	ἔσθη-ς	[ἔ-θῆ-ς]	[ἔ-δω-ς]
	3	ἔσθη	[ἔ-θῆ]	[ἔ-δω]
	D. 1			
	2	ἔσταν-τον	ἔ-θε-τον	ἔ-δο-τον
	3	ἔσταν-την	ἔ-θε-την	ἔ-δο-την
	P. 1	ἔσταν-μεν	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν
	2	ἔσταν-τε	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε
	3	ἔσταν-σαν	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν
Imperative Aor. 2.	S. 2	σθή-θι	θέ-ς	δό-ς
	3	σθή-τω	θέ-τω	δό-τω
	D. 2	σθή-τον	θέ-τον	δό-τον
	3	σθή-των	θέ-των	δό-των
	P. 2	σθή-τε	θέ-τε	δό-τε
	3	στά-ντων or στή-τωσαν	θέ-ντων or θέ-τωσαν	δό-ντων or δό-τωσαν
Sulj. Aor. 2		στώ στή-ς, &c.	θώ θή-ς, &c.	δω δῶ-ς, &c.
Opt. Aor. 2		σταίη-ν, &c.	θείη-ν, &c.	δοίη-ν, &c.
Infin. Aor. 2		σθή-ναι	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι
Part. Aor. 2		στά-ς, στά-σα, σταν Gen. σταντ-ος, &c.	θεί-ς, θεῖ-σαι, θέ-ν Gen. θέντ-ος, &c.	δω-ς, δοῖ-σαι, δό-ν Gen. δόντ-ος, &c.

IN μι (

ἴστα-μ
ἴστα-σ
ἴστα-τ
ἴστα-μ
ἴστα-ο
ἴστα-ο
ἴστα-μ
ἴστα-ο
ἴστα-ν
Wanti

Wanti

Wanti

Want

Want

Want

IN *μι* (continued).

VERBS

Passive and Middle.		
ἰ-στά-μην ἰ-στα-σο ἰ-στα-το ἰ-στά-μεθον ἰ-στα-σθον ἰ-στά-σθην ἰ-στά-μεθα ἰ-στα-σθε ἰ-στα-ντο	ἰ-τι-θέ-μην ἰ-τί-θε-σο ἰ-τί-θε-το ἰ-τι-θέ-μεθο. ἰ-τί-θε-σθον ἰ-τι-θέ-σθην ἰ-τι-θέ-μεθα ἰ-τί-θε-σθε ἰ-τί-θε-ντο	ἰ-δι-δό-μην ἰ-δί-δο-σο ἰ-δί-δο-το ἰ-δι-δό-μεθον ἰ-δί-δο-σθον ἰ-δί-δο-σθην ἰ-δι-δό-μεθα ἰ-δί-δο-σθε ἰ-δί-δο-ντο
Wanting.	ἰ-θέ-μην ἰ-θου ἰ-θε-το ἰ-θέ-μεθον ἰ-θε-σθον ἰ-θέ-σθην ἰ-θέ-μεθα ἰ-θε-σθε ἰ-θε-ντο	ἰ-δό-μην ἰ-δου ἰ-δο-το ἰ-δό-μεθον ἰ-δο-σθον ἰ-δί-σθην ἰ-δό-μεθα ἰ-δο-σθε ἰ-δο-ντο
Wanting.	θοῦ θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθων or θέ-σθωσαν	δοῦ δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθων or δό-σθωσαν
Wanting.	ἑῶ-μαι θῆ, &c.	δῶ-μαι δῶ, &c.
Wanting.	θεί-μην, &c.	δοί-μην, &c.
Wanting.	θέ-σθαι	δο-σθαι
Wanting.	θέ-μενος, η, ον, &c.	δό-μενος, η, ον, &c.

The following Tenses are formed on the analogy of Verbs in Ω.

Active.			
Future.	στήσω	θήσω	δώσω
Aorist I.	ἔστησα	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα
Perfect.	ἔστηκα	τέθεικα	δέδωκα
Pluperfect.	ἔστήκειν or εἰστήκειν	ἔτεθείκειν	ἔδεδώκειν
Passive.			
Future.	σταθήσομαι	τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι
Aorist I.	ἐστάθην	ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην
Perfect.	ἔσταμαι	τέθειμαι	δέδομαι
Pluperfect.	ἑστάμην	ἐτεθείμην	ἐδεδόμην
Verbals.	στατός στατέος	θετός θετέος	δοτός δοτέος
Middle.			
Future.	στήσομαι	θήσομαι	δώσομαι

SECOND CONJUGATION. VERBS IN *μι*.—SECOND CLASS.

Present Active.			Middle and Passive.
Indicative.	S. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μι	δείκ-ι-νῦ-μαι
	2	δείκ-νῦς	δείκ-νῦ-σαι
	3	δείκ-νῦ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-ται
	D. 1		δείκ-νῦ-μεθον
	2	δείκ-νῦ-τον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	δείκ-νῦ-των	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	P. 1	δείκ-νῦ-μεν	δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2	δείκ-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	δείκ-νῦ-σιν(ν)	δείκ-νῦ-νται
Subjunctive.		δεικνύω, ης, η, &c.	δεικνύμαι, ης, ηται, &c.
Optative.		δεικνύοιμι, οῖς, οἰ, &c.	δεικνύοιμην, οῖο, οἴτο, &c.
Imperative.	S. 2	δείκ-νῦ	δείκ-νῦ-σο
	3	δείκ-ι-νῦ-τω	δείκ-νῦ-σθω
	D. 2	δείκ-ι-νῦ-τον	δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	δείκ-ι-νῦ-των	δείκ-ι-νῦ-σθων
	P. 2	δείκ-ι-νῦ-τε	δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	δείκ-ι-νῦ-των οἱ δείκ-ι-νῦ-τωνσαν	δείκ-νῦ-σθων οἱ δείκ-νῦ-σθωσαν
Infinitive.		δείκ-νῦ-ναι	δείκ-νῦ-σθαι
Participle.		δείκ-νῦ-ς, δεικ-νῦ-σα, δεικ-νῦ-ν, ὄντι. δεικνύντος	δείκ-νῦ-μενος, η, ὄν
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ν	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μην
	2	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ς	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-στο
	3	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-το
	D. 1		ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθον
	2	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-τον	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σθον
	3	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-την	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σθην
	P. 1	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μεν	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-μεθα
	2	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-τε	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σθε
	3	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-σαν	ἔ-δείκ-νῦ-ντο
Future.		δείξω	PASSIVE. δειχθήσομαι
Aorist I.		ἔδειξα	MIDDLE. δείξομαι
Perfect.		δέδειχα	PASSIVE. ἐδείχθην
Pluperfect.		ἐδεδείχην	MIDDLE. ἐδείξάμην

VERBS IN $\mu\alpha$. GENERAL VIEW OF THE TENSES.

Active.		Indic.	Imper.	Subjunct.	Optat.	Inf.	Particp.
Active.	Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	ἵστημι ἵστην ἕστην	ἵστη στήθι τίθει	ἵστω στω τιθῶ	ἵσταίην σταίην τιθείην	ἵστώναι στώναι τιθώναι	ἱστάς στάς τιθείς
	Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	τίθημι τίθην ἔθην	θές δίδου δος	θῶ διδῶ δῶ	θείην διδόην δόην	θεῖναι διδόναι δόναι	θείς διδούς δούς
	Pres. Imperf.	δείκνυμι δείκνυν	δείκνυ			δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
	Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	ἵσταμαι ἵσταμαι ἠσάμην	ἵστασο	ἵσθῶμαι	ἵσταίμην	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
	Pres. Imperf. Aor. 2.	τίθεμαι ἐπιθέμην ἔθεμην	τίθεσο θηῶ αἰδοσο	τιθῶμαι θηῶμαι διδῶμαι	τιθείμην θείμην διδόμην	τίθεσθαι θέσθαι διδόσθαι	τιθέμενος θέμενος διδόμενος
Passive and Middle.		Pres. Imperf.	δοῦ	δομαι	δοίμην	δόσθαι	δόμενος δεικνύμενος

XXVI.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι. FIRST CLASS. ἵστημι, τίθημι, εἵλωμι.

1. ἵστημι.

In the Active Voice, the Present, Imperfect, Future, and Aorist 1 are Transitive, and signify *to cause to stand, to place*: the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist 2 are Intransitive, and signify *to stand*. The Perfect ἔστη-κα has a shortened form in the Dual and Plural of the Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative, and in the other moods.

Perfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> ἔστηκα	ἔστηκας	ἔστηκε
<i>Dual.</i>	ἑστᾶτον	ἑστᾶτον
<i>Plur.</i> ἑστάμεν	ἑστάτε	ἑστάσι(ν)

Pluperfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰστήκειν	εἰστήκεις	εἰστήκει
<i>Dual.</i>	ἑστᾶτον	ἑστάτην
<i>Plur.</i> ἑσταμεν	ἑστατε	ἑστάσαν

Imp. ἑσταθι. Subj. ἐστώ. Opt. ἐσταῖν. Inf. ἐστάναι. Part. ἐσώς, ἐσῶσα, ἐσώς or ὅς.

Gen. ἐσῶτος, ἐσῶσης, ἐσῶτος, &c.

EXERCISE LV.

Active Voices.

A.—1. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ την ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 2. τὸ Μιλτιάδου τρόπαιον Θεμιστοκλέα ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἀνίστησι. 3. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀφίστῃ. 4. Ἡ πενία τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὰς τέχνας δεινότερους καθίστησιν. 5. Οἱ Ἕλληνές τε καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι νικήσαντες τρόπαια ἀνίστασαν. 6. Οἱ Κορίνθιοι πολλοὺς συμμάχους ἀπέστησαν (aor. 1) ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 7. Οἱ Νάξιοι ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησαν (aor. 2). 8. παρὰστᾶ* τοῖς ἀτυχέσιν. 9. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Ναξίοις ἀποστάσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐπολέμησαν. 10. Παρασταῖτε τοῖς ἀτυχέσιν.

* In compounds this form occurs, instead of παρα-στήθι.

1. He makes the youths turn-away from the path to virtue. 2. He made many allies turn-away from (revolt from, aor. 1) the Athenians. 3. Many allies revolted (aor. 2) from the Athenians. 4. Glory was waking him up from his sleep (pl.). 5. Glory woke him up (aor. 1) from his sleep (pl.). 6. Pericles set-up (aor. 1) many trophies. 7. Pericles stood-by (aor. 2) the unfortunate. 8. Do ye stand-by the unfortunate. 9. The Greeks honoured the allies who-revolted (part.) from the Athenians. 10. The allies who-revolted (part.) from the Athenians are not worthy of praise.

B.—1. Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ διψῶδης ἔστηκεν. 2. Κούφως φέρειν δεῖ τὰς παρεστῶσας τύχας. 3. Πάσης προνοίας ἡ τύχη δυνατωτέρα καθέστηκεν. 4. Αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις πᾶσαι πρὸς Κύρον ἀφεστήκεσαν πλὴν Μιλήτου. 5. Τρία ἐστὶν, ἐξ ὧν ἡ πολιτεία συνίστηκεν; ὁ ἄρχων, ὁ δικαστής, ὁ ἰδιώτης. 6. Ἡράκλειτος ἔφη ἐκ πυρὸς τὰ πάντα συνεστάναι.

1. Tantalus stands (perf.) thirsty in the lake. 2. It-is-necessary to bear lightly the misfortune which has occurred (part.). 3. The city has revolted to Cyrus. 4. All the Ionic cities have revolted to Cyrus except Miletus. 5. The messenger said that all the Ionic cities had revolted (use acc. case and infinitive) to Cyrus except Miletus. 6. The commonwealth consists (perf.) of (ἐκ) three-things, the ruler, the judge, the private-citizen.

EXERCISE LVI.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Πρὸ μέθης ἀνίστασο. 2. Καταλυθέντος τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου,* ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐν ταῖς πλείσταις πόλεσι καθίσταντο. 3. Μίνως πρῶτος Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὴν δύναμιν ἀξιόλογον συνειτήσατο. 4. Ὑπὸ Λυσάνδρου, τοῦ Σπαρτιάτου, ἐν Ἀθήναις τριάκοντα τύραννοι κατεστάθησαν. 5. Ἀγησίλαος τοὺς Ἀκαρῶνας τρεψάμενος τρόπαιον ἐστήσατο. 6. Τοῖς κρατοῦσιν οὐ δεῖ ἀνίστασθαι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ὑπέκειν. 7. Θεὸς τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παρίσταται. 8. στοιχεῖα τέσσαρά ἐστιν, ἐξ ὧν πάντα συνίσταται· πῦρ, αἴρ, ὕδωρ καὶ γῆ. 9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐμπόριον κατεστήσαντο. 10. Ὁ Σόλων συνεστήσατο τὴν ἐν Ἀρείφ πάγῳ βουλὴν ἐκ τῶν κατ' ἐναντιὸν† ἀρχόντων.

1. He rises-up before drunkenness. 2. Lysander, the Spartan, establishes an oligarchy in Athens. 3. An oligarchy was established

* Genitive absolute.

† Equivalent to an adjective, *annual*.

by the Spartans in most cities. 4. The Athenians got-together a memorable naval force. 5. The Spartans having put the enemies to flight set-up trophies. 6. They did not resist (imp.) those who-were-in-power (part.). 7. Do not resist those who-are-in-power, but rather yield (to them). 8. The gods do not assist the idle. 9. Do not ye assist the idle. 10. The king established the city (as) an emporium.

2. τίθημι.

In the Imperfect, the 2 Sing. ἐτίθει and the 3 Sing. ἐτίθει are the usual forms.

τίθημι and two other verbs δίδωμι and ἵκμι (see below, p. 123) have an irregular First Aorist in κα: ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἦκα. In the verb τίθημι the Sing. of the First Aorist Indic. is generally used, but the Dual and Plural of the Second Aorist. The other moods have the Second Aorist exclusively. Hence the real forms of the Aorist are:—

Sing. ἔθηκα	ἔθηκας	ἔθηκε(ν)
Dual.	ἐθέτον	ἐθέτην
Plur. ἔθεμεν	ἐθετε	ἐθεσαν.

Imp. θές. Sub. θῶ. Opt. θέην. Inf. θέναι. Part. θέίς.

EXERCISE LVII.

ACTIVE VOICE.

A.—1. Τῶ καλῶς ποιοῦντι θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. 2. Ὁ Πλοῦτος πολλάκις μετατίθησι τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπον. 3. Πολλὰκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότριά προστίθεσιν. 4. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προετίθεσαν. 5. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἂν μετατίθει. 6. Οἱ ἰσχυροὶ τὴν φύσιν μετατιθεῖναι. 7. Πολλὰκις δοκοῦντες εἶναι κακὸν ἐσθλὸν ἔθεμεν. 8. Ἀργαλέον γῆρας ἔθηκε θεός. 9. Ἀθηναῖοι χαλκῶν ποιεσάμενοι λίαν ἐν πύλαις τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀνέθεσαν. 10. Δουλοῦργον, τὸν θεῖτα Λακεδαιμονίους νόμους, μάλιστα θαυμάζομεν.

1. To those who-do (part.) well the gods give (say place) many good-things. 2. God gave (say placed, aor.) to men many good-things. 3. The war changed (aor.) the character of the men. 4. The war will change all things. 5. The sophist set forth virtue. 6. Fortune

changed all things. 7. The gods made (*say* placed) old-age burdensome. 8. Pericles put-up a brazen lioness in the gates of the acropolis. 9. Lycurgus enacted (*say* placed) laws for the Lacedaemonians. 10. You were making (*say* were placing, imperf.) a bad man good.

B.—1. 'Ο πόλεμος πάντα μετατίθεικεν. 2. Πρὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς θεοὶ ἰδρώτα ἔθεσαν. 3. Σοὶ θωὴν ἐπιθήσομεν. 4. 'Η φύσις τῷ ταῷ τὰ περὶ κόσμον περιέθηκεν. 5. 'Ο Λυκοῦργος νόμους γεγραμμένους οὐκ ἔθηκεν. 6. 'Ο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ οἰκίαν καλῶς οἰκῶν καὶ τὰ κοινὰ τῆς πόλεως καλῶς διαθήσει. 7. Οὐχ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀλλ' οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἰσθρῶποις τοὺς τῶν πόλεων νόμους τεθείκασι. 8. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε. 9. 'Ο Ἀγιστάδος ἀσκήσαι τὸ στράτευμα βουλόμενος ἄθλα προῦθηκε. 10. Ἢς ἐν φρενὸς δέλοισι τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους.

1. The war had changed all-things. 2. I will impose a fine upon you. 3. The citizens imposed a fine upon me. 4. The city has imposed a fine upon the sophists. 5. Lycurgus had not enacted (*say* placed) written laws. 6. Those who-arrange (part.) well their own houses will manage well the common-affairs of the state. 7. Not men, but the gods had enacted (*say* had placed) for men the laws of the cities. 8. The generals instituted contests. 9. The generals wishing to exercise the army put-forth prizes. 10. Do ye put (aor.) my words in the tablets of (your) minds.

EXERCISE LVIII.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Οἱ Κελτίβηρες περὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς κρίανη χαλκῇ περιτίθενται. 2. Τίς ἂν ἐκὼν φίλον ἄφρονι θοῖτο; 3. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 4. ὁ Ξενοφῶν ἐπέθετο τὸν στέφανον. 5. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔφυγεν εἰς Σπάρτην καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρώξυνεν ἐπιτίσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 6. Ἐφόδιον εἰς τὸ γῆρας κατατίθου. 7. Οἱ πολῖται φοβεύονται, μὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτιθῶνται. 8. Ὁ Σόλων νόμους Ἀθηναίοις ἔθετο. 9. Ἡρακλῆς τὴν δορὰν τοῦ ἐν Νεμέᾳ λέοντος περιέθετο. 10. Ζεὺς ἐς τὴν Κρήτην ἐκτεθεὶς ὑπ' αἰγὸς ἀνιέρφθη. 11. Οὐδένα ἀμείνω θησαυρὸν καταθήσῃ τοῖς παισὶ τῆς αἰδοῦς.

1. He puts a brazen helmet round his (the) head. 2. They put (2 aor. mid.) brazen helmets round their (the) heads. 3. They will put brazen helmets round their (the) heads. 4. The soldiers will put-away the crowns. 5. The soldiers put-on (2 aor. mid.) the crowns. 6. The Lacedaemonians attacked the Athenians. 7. Themistocles fled to the king of the Persians and exhorted him to attack the Athenians. 8. He laid-by travelling-money for old-age

9. The citizens were afraid, lest the enemy should attack (2 aor. opt. mid.) the city. 10. Ye will lay-by no better treasure for children than modesty.

3. δίδωμι.

In the Imperfect Active Singular, *ἐδίδουν*, *ἐδίδους*, *ἐδίδου* are the common forms in use.

EXERCISE LIX.

ACTIVE VOICE.

A.—1. Οἱ θεοὶ πάντα διδούσιν. 2. Γυναικὶ ἄρχειν οὐ δίδωσιν ἡ φύσις. 3. Ὡ μάρκαρες θεοί, δότε μοι δόξαν καὶ δόξαν ἰγαθὴν ἔχειν. 4. Ὁ πλοῦτος, ὃν ἂν δώσει θεοί, ἔμπεδός ἐστιν. 5. Ἡ φύσις ταύροις ἔδωκε κέρας, κέντρα μελίτταις. 6. Ἐσθλῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἐσθλὰ δίδωσι θεός. 7. Πτωχῷ εἰθὺς δίδου. 8. Θεός μοι δοῖ φίλους πιστοὺς. 9. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δοῦναι. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προὔδιδον.

1. The gods give all-things. 2. The gods will give all-things. 3. Give to me, O God, riches (sing.) and a good reputation to possess (say have). 4. Nature did not give to women to rule. 5. The wealth which God has given (aor.) is lasting. 6. God gave to a good man good-things also. 7. Give ye to the poor immediately. 8. May the gods give me faithful friends. 9. Alcibiades was betraying the city to the Lacedaemonians. 10. Alcibiades betrayed the city to the Lacedaemonians.

B.—1. Δεῖ* τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, 8 τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῷ. 2. Ὃς ἂν μέλλῃ τὴν πατρίδα προδιδόναι, μεγίστης ζημίας ἄξιός ἐστιν. 3. Οἱ θεοὶ μοι ἀντὶ κακῶν αγαθὰ διδοῖεν. 4. Φίλος φίλον οὐ προδώσει. 5. Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῖν βραχὺν χρόνον τοῦ βίου ἔδωκεν. 6. Οἱ Φοίνικες τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τὰ γράμματα παραδεδώκασιν. 7. Πολλὰ δῶρα διαδοῦναι φασὶ Κύρον τοῖς ἡλικιώταις. 8. Ὁ Κίρων τὴν χώραν οἰκῆσαι παρέδωκε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 9. Καμβύσης οὐκ ἤθελε βίαν προσφέρειν Φοινίξιν, ὅτι ἐκόντες ἑαυτοὺς ἐδεδώκασαν Πέρσαις. 10. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐρπετοῖς πόδας ἔδωκαν, ἀνθρώπῳ δὲ καὶ χεῖρας προσέθεσαν.

1. It-is-necessary for you to bear nobly whatsoever the gods may give. 2. Who would betray a friend (opt. with ἂν)? 3. The gods gave to me good-things instead of bad. 4. The gods had given to me good-things instead of bad. 5. Cyrus distributed many

* The Impersonal Verb *δεῖ* governs the Accusative case.

gifts to those of his-own age. 6. Cyrus having distributed many gifts to his (the) soldiers will attack the enemies. 7. Cyrus gave three thousand daries to the prophet. 8. The Phœnicians have given themselves willingly (*use adj.*). 9. He had given himself willingly. 10. They say that the Persians have given themselves willingly (*use accusative case and infinitive mood*).

EXERCISE I.X.

Passive and Middle Voice.

1. Πολλὰ δῶρα δίδεται τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρὰ τῶν θεῶν. 2. Πα-
τρίδες πολλάκις διὰ κέρδος προιδύθησαν. 3. Ἀλέξανδρος ἀπέδωκε
τοὺς ἐλευθέρους. 4. Οἱ πολῖται φοβοῦνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προιδώται.
5. Μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προιδώσω. 6. Ὁ στρατὸς ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ
στρατηγοῦ προιδίδωκε. 7. Ἀπόδωκε τὸ κίπελλον. 8. Δίδετε, καὶ
δοθήσεται ὑμῖν. 9. Ὁ χρόνος ὁ δεδομένος ἡμῖν ὀλίγος ἐστίν.
10. Τοῖς ποιηταῖς πολλοὶ δίδονται κότμοι.

1. All-things have been given by God. 2. Crowns had been
given to the soldiers by the citizens. 3. The crowns which-have-
been-given (*use perf. part.*) to the soldiers are beautiful. 4. The
generals sold the free-men. 5. The citizens are afraid lest the
enemies should sell the free-men. 6. The citizens were afraid lest
the enemies should sell the free-men. 7. The citizens were afraid
lest the city should be betrayed. 8. Sell (pl.) the goblets. 9. Many
ornaments were given (aor. pass.) to the poets. 10. Many ornaments
will be given to the poets.

XXVII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN *μι*.

FIRST CLASS (*continued*). ἴημι, αἶμι, φημί,

κέῖμαι, ἦμαι.

1. ἴημι, *I cause to go, I send*. The Stem is *ἔ*, whence in the Present ἴ-η-μι. It is conjugated like τίθημι. It is more usually found compounded with a preposition.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Pres.	ἴημι, ἴης, ἴησι(ν)	ἴετον, ἴετον	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴασι(ν) (or ἰεῖσι(ν))
Imp.	ἴην, ἴης, ἴη (or ἴουν, ἴεις, ἴει)	ἴετον, ἴέτην	ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσαν
Aor. 2.	[ἴν, ἴς, ἴ]	εἴτον, εἴτην or ἔτον, ἔτην	εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴσαν or ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	(ἴεθι), ἴέτω or ἴει	ἴετον, ἴέτων	ἴετε, ἰετώσαν or ἰέντων
Aor. 2.	ἔς, ἔτω	ἔτον, ἔτων	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν or ἔντων

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ἰῶ, ἰῆς, ἰῇ	ἰήτον, ἰήτον	ἰῶμεν, ἰήτε, ἰῶσι(ν)
Aor. 2.	ῶ, ῖς, ῖ	ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι(ν)

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Pres.	ιέην, ιέης, ιείη	ιέήτον, ιειήτην	ιέήμεν, ιείητε, [ιείησαν]
		or ιείτον, ιείτην	or ιείμεν, ιείτε, ιείεν
[The form <i>ϊοιμι</i> is also used.]			

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ιέναι	Aor. 2.	είναι
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PARTICIPLES.

Pres.	ίς, ιέσα, ιέν	Aor. 2.	εις, είσα, έν
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MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Pres.	ίμαι, ίσαι, ίται	ίμεθον, ίσθον, ίσθον	ίμεθα, ίσθε, ίνται
Imp.	ίμην, ίσο, ίτο	ίμεθον, ίσθον, ίσθην	ίμεθα, ίσθε, ίντο
Aor. 2.	έμην, έσο, έτο or είμην, είσο, είτο	έμεθον, έσθον, έσθην είμεθον, είσθον, είσθην	έμεθα, έσθε, έντο είμεθα, είσθε, έντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ίσο, ίσθω or ίου	ίσθον, ίσθων	ίσθε, ίσθωνσαν or ίσθων
Aor. 2.	ού, έσθω	έσθον, έσθων	έσθε, έσθωνσαν or έσθων

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ιώμαι, ιή, ιήται	ιώμεθον, ιήσθον, ιήσθον	ιώμεθα, ιήσθε, ιώνται
Aor. 2.	ώμαι, ή, ήται	ώμεθον, ήσθον, ήσθον	ώμεθα, ήσθε, ώνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	ιείμην, ιείο, ιείτο	ιείμεθον, ιείσθον, ιείσθον	ιείμεθα, ιείσθε, ιείντο
Aor. 2.	not in use.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. ἔσθαι Aor. 2. ἔσθα

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ἰέμενος, -η, -ον Aor. 2. ἔμενος, -η, -ον

TENSES FOLLOWING THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN ω.

	Active.	Middle.	Passive.
Fut.	ῥσω	ῥσομαι	ἐθήσομαι
Aor. 1.	ῥκα only in Indic. Sing.		εἶθην or ἔθην
Perf.	εἶκα		εἶμαι
Plup.	εἵκειν		εἵμην

EXERCISE LXI.

1. Μὴ παρίει καλά. 2. Μεθίεμεν Ἑκτορι νίκην. 3. Ἥλιος ἀκτίνας ἐξήσπιν. 4. Μοῦσα δοῦδ' ἀνῆκεν αἰεῖδεν. 5. Τὰ περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων ἄφεσ. 6. Γέλως μὴ πολὺς ἔστω μηδὲ ἀναιμένος. 7. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐ διὰ τὸν ὕπνον μεθιάσι τὰ δεύοντα πράττειν. 8. Ἀφείδ' τὰ φανερά μὴ δώκε τὰ ἀφανῆ. 9. Πολλοὶ ἀνθρώποι ἐφίενται πλούτου. 10. Πέδας λέγουσιν εἰς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον καθεῖναι Ξέρξην.

1. The philosopher does not let what-is-beautiful pass by. 2. The soldiers were giving-up the victory to the enemies. 3. The soldiers gave-up the victory to the enemy. 4. The sun was sending-forth (his) beams. 5. The sun will send-forth (his) beams. 6. The Muses urge the bard to sing. 7. The Muses urged the bard to sing. 8. He dismissed the superfluity (n. pl.) of words. 9. They neglected to do what-was-necessary (necessary-things). 10. Xerxes let-down (aor.) fetters into the Hellespont.

2. εἶμι, I will go.

The Stem is *ι*, compare Latin *i-re* "to go." The Present, especially in the Indicative, has a Future meaning. The Imperfect has the terminations of a Pluperfect.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι(ν)	ἵτον, ἵτον	ἵμεν, ἴτε, ἰῶσι(ν)

Plur.

ν, ἰέητε,
[ἰέησαν]
ἰείτε, ἰέειν

Plur.

α, ἰέσθε, ἰένται
α, ἰέσθε, ἰέντο
α, ἰέσθε, ἰέντο
α, ἰέσθε, ἰέντο

α, ἰέσθων
or ἰέσθων
ἰέσθων
ἰέσθων

α, ἰέσθε, ἰώνται
α, ἰέσθε, ὦνται

α, ἰέσθε, ἰώντο

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ῥειν, ῥεις, ῥει	ῥειτον, ῥείτην	ῥειμεν, ῥείτε, ῥεσαο
οἱ ῥα, ῥεισθα, ῥειν	οἱ ῥτον, ῥτην	οἱ ῥμεν, ῥτε

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἴθι, ἴτω	ἴτον, ἴτων	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν
		οἱ ἴντων

SUBJ. ἴω, ἴης, ἴη, &c.

OPTAT. ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι, &c.

INFIN. ἰέναι

PART. ἰών ἰούσα, ἰόν

Gen. ἰόντος, ἰούσης, ἰόντος.

EXERCISE LXII.

1. ἴτω τὰ πράγματα, ὅπη τῷ θεῷ φίλον. 2. ἐκέισε ἄπιμεν. 3. Φεύγε διχοστασίας καὶ ἔριν, πολέμου προσιόντος. 4. ἡ Μανδάνη παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιοῦσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα. 5. Ἐπιόντων Περσῶν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐβουλεύοντο τειχίσαι τὴν Σπάρτην. 6. Οἱ Λυσιστανεὶ παῖδας ἄδουσιν, ὅταν ἐν μάχῃ ἐπίωσι τοῖς ἀντιτεταγμένοις. 7. οἱ φυγάδες κατήεσαν καὶ τὰ τεῖχη κατέσκαπτον. 8. Οἱ δειλοὶ κύνες τοὺς μὲν παριόντας διώκουσι τοὺς δὲ διώκοντας φεύγουσιν. 9. Περικλῆς ἐκέλευσεν Ἀθηναίους ἐμβαλόντων Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν μὴ ἐπεξιέναι, ἀλλ' ἔσω τεύχους μένειν. 10. Δημήτηρ κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ζητοῦσα τὴν θυγατέρα Περσεφόνην περιήει.

1. They will go-away to-yonder-place. 2. Avoid (pl.) dissensions and strife when the enemy are approaching (gen. absolute). 3. The citizens were making preparations, intending to return (ὡς with participle) to the city. 4. He was afraid lest Mandane should return to her (the) husband. 5. The Lacedæmonians advanced-against those-who-were-drawn-up-against-them (aorist part.). 6. The exiles will return (κατεῖμι used of a return of exiles), and will raze the walls to the ground. 7. The citizens were afraid lest the exiles should return and raze the city to the ground. 8. When the Lacedæmonians invaded (gen. absolute) Attica, the Athenians did not go out to meet them. 9. Demeter will go-round through (κατὰ with acc.) all the world, seeking her daughter Persephoné. 10. The philosopher went-round through all the world seeking wisdom.

3. φημί, *I say.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
φημί, φῆς, φησί(ν)	φατόν, φατόν	φαμέν, φατέ, φᾶσι(ν)

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

φην. ἔφησθα, ἔφη	ἔφατον, ἐφάτην	ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν
Imp. φαθί, or φάθι	φάτω, &c.	
Subj. φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, &c.		
Optat. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, &c.		
Inf. φάναι		
Part. (φᾶς) or φασκων.	Mid. φάμενος	
Fut. φήσω		
Aor. 1. ἔφησα.		

4. κείμει, *I lie.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
κείμει, κείσαι, κείται	κείμεθα, κεῖσθε, κείνται.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἐκείμεν, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο	ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο
Imp. κεῖσο	
Subj. <i>Sing.</i> 3. κέηται	<i>Plur.</i> 3. κέωνται
Optat. <i>Sing.</i> 3. κέοιτο	<i>Plur.</i> 3. κέοιντο
Inf. κεῖσθαι	
Part. κείμενος.	

5. ἵμαι, *I sit.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἵμαι, ἵσαι, ἵται	ἵμεθον, ἵσθον, ἵσθον	ἵμεθα, ἵσθε, ἵνται

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦστο	ἤμεθα, ἦσθον, ἦσθην	ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντε
Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c.		Inf. ἦσθαι
	Part. ἦμενος.	

In Attic prose we find almost always *κάθημαι* not *ἤμαι*. In the 3 Sing. Pres. the *σ* is omitted: *κάθηται*. In the Imperf. we have *ἐκἀθήμην* or *καθῆμην*; 3 Sing. *ἐκάθητο* or *καθῆστο*; 3 Plur. *ἐκάθηντο* or *καθῆντο*. The following forms also occur:

Imp.	καθήσο or κάθου
Subj.	καθῶμαι, καθῆ, καθῆται, &c.
Optat.	καθοίμην, καθοῖο, καθοῖτο, &c.
Inf.	καθῆσθαι
Part.	καθήμενος.

EXERCISE LXIII.

1. Φαμέν τὴν ἀρετὴν ὠφελιμον εἶναι. 2. τὰς τέχνας πηγὰς φασὶ τῶν καλῶν εἶναι. 3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔφασαν αὐτόχθονας εἶναι τοὺς εἶναι. 4. εἰάν τις στρατηγὸς πόλιν ἐξανδραποδίσσῃται, φήσομεν τοῦτον ἀδικεῖν; 5. Τὰ Τέμπε ἐστὶ χώρος μετὰ τὴν κείμενον τοῦ τε Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς Ὀσσης. 6. κεῖται ἡ Ὑρκανία ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ Βάκτρα φερούσης. 7. ἀνθεὶ ἡ πόλις, ἐν ᾗ δικάσται δίκαιοι κάθηται. 8. Ἐν Αἰδου * ἐκάθηον οἱ δικάσται δύο, Μίνως τε καὶ Ῥαδάμανθος, οἱ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔκρινον. 9. ἡ γλαυὺς ἀνέκειτο τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ. 10. μὴ φεύγ' ἐταῖρον ἐν κακοῖσι κείμενον.

1. They say that virtue is useful. 2. They said that the arts are the fountains of beautiful (things). 3. The Athenians say that they (themselves) are autochthons. 4. If the generals should reduce the city to slavery, will you say that these-men act-unjustly? 5. You said that Tempe is a spot lying between both Olympus and Ossa. 6. He said that Hyrcania lies on the left of the road which leads (part.) to Bactra. 7. The cities flourished, in which just judges were seated. 8. Two judges sit in Hades, Minos and Rhadamanthus, who judge the dead. 9. Owls were dedicated to Athena. 10. Do not flee-from (pl.) companions lying in misfortunes.

* οἶκφ understood: in the abode of Hades, or simply, in Hades.

XXVIII.—EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μ . FIRST CLASS (*continued*).

OTHER VERBS.

1. $\delta\upsilon$ - $\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$ - μ i (Stem $\delta\upsilon\alpha$), *I benefit*, Mid. $\delta\upsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, *I have advantage*.

1 Aor. Act. $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\sigma\alpha$.

Fut. $\delta\upsilon\acute{\nu}\eta\sigma\omega$, $\delta\upsilon\acute{\nu}\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

2 Aor. Mid. $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\sigma\omicron$, $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\tau\omicron$. Opt. $\delta\upsilon\alpha\lambda\mu\eta\nu$.

Imperat. $\delta\upsilon\eta\sigma\omicron$. Inf. $\delta\upsilon\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

1 Aor. Pass. $\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\theta\eta\nu$.

2. $\pi\acute{\iota}$ - μ - $\pi\lambda\eta$ - μ i (Stem $\pi\lambda\alpha$); additional form, $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$, *I fill*.

Fut. $\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$.

Perf. Mid. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

1 Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

3. $\pi\acute{\iota}$ - μ - $\pi\rho\eta$ - μ i (Stem $\pi\rho\alpha$), *I burn*, like $\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$.

4. $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ (Stem $\chi\rho\alpha$, $\chi\rho\epsilon$), Impersonal, *one must*. Subj. $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$. Opt. $\chi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta$. Inf. $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$. Part. $\chi\rho\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$ (only neuter). $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}\chi\rho\eta$, *it suffices*.

Imperf. $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$ or $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\nu$.

Fut. $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota$.

5. $\kappa\acute{\iota}$ - $\chi\rho\eta$ - μ i (Stem $\chi\rho\alpha$), *I lend*. Inf. $\kappa\iota\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota$.

Fut. $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$.

1 Aor. $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\eta\sigma\alpha$.

Deponents.

6. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha$ - $\mu\alpha\iota$ (Stem $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}$), *I admire*.

Fut. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

1 Aor. Pass. $\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

7. δύνᾱ-μαι (Stem δυνᾱ), *I can*. 2 Sing. δύνασαι, rarely δύνη.

Imperf. ἐδυνάμην or ἠδυνάμην. 2 Sing. ἐδύνω.

Fut. δυνήσομαι.

1 Aor. ἐδυνήθην or ἐδυνάσθην.

Perf. δεδύνημαι.

8. ἐπίστα-μαι (Stem ἐπιστᾱ), *I understand*. 2 Sing. ἐπίστασαι.

Imperf. ἠπιστάμην. 2 Sing. ἠπίστω.

Fut. ἐπιστήσομαι.

Aor. ἠπιστήθην.

9. ἔρα-μαι (Stem ἐρᾱ), poetic, *I love* (commonly ἐράω).

1 Aor. Pass. ἠράσθην.

10. κρέμα-μαι (Stem κρεμᾱ), *I hang*.

Fut. κρεμήσομαι.

1 Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

EXERCISE LXIV.

δύνημι, πέμπλημι, πέμπρημι, χρῆ, κίχρημι.

1. Τί τὸν νεκρὸν ὁ κώκυτος δύνησι; 2. Σοφοὶ παρ' ἀνδρῶν χρῆ σοφὸν τι μαθήσκειν. 3. Βουλὴν Ἀργείοις ὑποθησάμεθα, ἥτις ὀνήσει. 4. Τῶν κτημάτων σοι τῶν ἐμῶν κίχρημι ὃ τι βούλει. 5. Παντανίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον οὐδὲν ὤνησεν ἢ ἐν Πλαταιαῖς ἱκῆ. 6. Ἡ κολακεία ἀνατίμπλησι καὶ τὴν ἀληθινὴν φιλίαν ἀπιστίας. 7. Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐν τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας πολέμῳ πολλοὺς τῶν θεῶν νεὼς ἐνέπρησαν. 8. Σωκράτης πρὸ πάντων φέτο χρῆναι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σωφροσύνην κτήσασθαι. 9. Θεμιστοκλῆς οὐδὲν ὤνητο οὔτε ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας τῆς περὶ Σαλαμῖνα οὔτε ἐκ τῆς πρεσβείας τῆς εἰς Σπάρτην. 10. οἱ τύραννοι ἱκανὲς τατοῖ εἰσι κακῶσαι μὲν ἐχθροὺς, ὀνήσαι δὲ τοὺς φίλους.

1. Wailing will not benefit a corpse. 2. He says that he ought to learn something wise from a wise-man. 3. The advice benefited the Argives. 4. I will lend to you whatever you wish of my money. 5. The victory at (ἐν) Plataea was benefiting nothing Pausanias the Lacedaemonian. 6. Flattery will fill even friends with mistrust.

δύρασαι,
δύνω.

7. The barbarians have burnt many temples of the gods. 8. You ought to acquire wisdom before all-things. 9. The citizens lent money to the general. 10. The tyrants benefited their (*say* the) friends.

EXERCISE LXV.

The Deponents ἀγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρέμαμαι.

2 Sing.

commonly

1. Οἱ κ' ἔραμαι πλουτεῖν. 2. Τὸ ψεῦδος οὐ δύναται ἀληθὲς ποιεῖν. 3. Ἀριωτὸν ἐστὶ πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλά. 4. Πάντες καλῶς ζῆν θέλομεν, ἀλλ' οὐ δυνάμεθα. 5. Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασο φέρειν. 6. Ἴππους οὐ πᾶς ἐπίσταται θεραπεῖειν, ἀλλ' ὁ ἱππικός. 7. Ὁ παιδείας ἀμέλτης ἐπάρχων πῶς ἄλλους παιδεύσαι δυνάσεται. 8. Οἶδεῖς ἐστίν, ὃς προπηλακισθεὶς οὐκ ἂν δυνηθεῖν ἑατῷ ἐπαμύνασθαι. 9. Τὸ χρυσόμειλλον ἐν Κόλχοις ἦν ἐν Ἄρεος ἄλσει κρεμνόμενον ἐς δρυός. 10. Οἱ πολέται τοὺς στρατιώτας τῆς ἀνδρίας ἡγίσθησαν.

1. They do not love to be rich. 2. We are not able to make the falsehood true. 3. You know all things beautiful. 4. All of you (*say* you all) wish to live well but are not able. 5. He knows (how) to bear nobly the changes of fortune. 6. He did not know (how) to attend-to horses. 7. He was not able to educate the boys. 8. They were not able to defend themselves. 9. They say that the golden-fleece among (*ἐν*) the Colchians hangs from an oak. 10. The philosopher admired the soldiers on-account-of-their-valour (*gen.*).

ἀνδρὸς χρὴ
ἥτις ὀνήσει.
Πανσανίαν
ἢ κολακεῖα
ἔρσαι ἐν τῷ
ἐνέπρησαν.
ᾠφροσύνην
ἡμαχίας τῆς
οἱ τύραν-
νοὺς.

at he ought
e benefited
y money.
g Pausanias
th mistrust.

XXIX. · EXERCISES ON VERBS IN μι. SECOND CLASS.

EXERCISE LXVI.

δείκνυμι, I show. (See p. 115.)

1. Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσσι μόνος. 2. Μὴ ἐπὶ μικροῖς ὀξύνει σεαυτὸν δείκνυ. 3. Ὁ Κῆρος τὸν Γαβρῖαν ἀπέδειξε στρατηγόν. 4. Οἱ ἀληθῶς σοφοὶ οὐ σπεύδουσιν ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν αὐτῶν σοφίαν. 5. Δείξομεν τοῖς πολεμίοις ἄλλους αὐτῶν κρείττους εἶναι, ἢν θεὸς θέλῃ. 6. Ὀλίγοι τῶν φιλοσόφων ὁδὸν ἀπλὴν καὶ βέβαιον ἐποδεικνύασσι τοῦ βίου. 7. Τὴν εἵρουαν τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις ἐνδείκνυσθε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις. 8. Στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθεὶς Ἀλκιβιάδης εἰδὼς Ἀργεῖους συμμαχοῦς ἐποίησε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. 9. οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδείκνυσσαν. 10. ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν στρατηγὸν ἀποδέδεικεν.

1. The gods shewed to us a just man. 2. The gods will shew to us a just man. 3. Do not shew (pt.) yourselves quick-to-anger in (ἐπὶ) small-matters. 4. Cyrus had appointed Gobryas general. 5. Those truly wise do not exhibit their-own wisdom. 6. Philosophers, do not exhibit your wisdom. 7. They displayed their (the) good-will towards us in deeds more than in words. 8. Alcibiades was appointed general. 9. The judges have published the decrees. 10. The king appointed his own son general.

Other Verbs in μι of the Second Class.

The Stems ending in a vowel double *ν* in the Present:
as, *κερά-ννυ-μι, I mix.*

Stems in α.

1. *κερά-ννῦ-μι, I mix*; Fut. (κεράσω) *κερῶ*; Aor. 1. *ἐκεράσα*; Perf. *έέκρᾱκα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έέκρᾱμαι*; Aor. 1 Pass. *έκρᾶθην*, also *έκερίσθην*.

2. *κρεμά-ννῦ-μι, I hang*; Fut. (κρεμάσω) *κρεμῶ*; Aor. 1. *έκρέμᾱσα*; Pass. or Mid. *κρεμάννῃμαι, I hang myself*, or *am hung* (but *κρέμμαι, I hang, Intrans.*); Fut. Pass. *κρεμασθήσομαι*; Aor. 1. *έκρεμίσθην, I was hung*, or *I hung, Intrans.*

IN *μι*.

3. *πετά-νν̄-μι*, *I spread out, expand, open*; Fut. (πετάσω) *πετώ*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *πέπτᾶμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *ἐπετάσθην*.

4. *σκεδί-νν̄-μι*, *I scatter*; Fut. (σκεδάσω) *σκεδῶ*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *ἐσκεδασμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *ἐσκεδάσθην*.

Stems in *ε*

5. *ἐ-νν̄-μι*, *I clothe, put on* (in prose only *ἀμφιένν̄μι*); Impf. *ἀμφιέννυε* without Aug.; Fut. (*ἀμφιέσω*) *ἀμφιῶ*; 1 Aor. *ἡμφίεσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *ἡμφίεσμαι*, *ἡμφίεσαι*, *ἡμφίεσται*, &c., Inf. *ἡμφιέσθαι*; Fut. Mid. (*ἀμφιέσομαι*) *ἀμφιοῦμαι*.

6. *κορέ-νν̄-μι*, *I satisfy, satiate*; Fut. (*κορέσω*) *κορῶ*; 1 Aor. *έκόρεσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *κεκόρεσμαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *έκορέσθην*.

7. *σβέ-νν̄-μι*, *I extinguish*; Fut. *σβέσω*; 1 Aor. *έσβεσα*, *I extinguished*; 2 Aor. *έσβην*, *I ceased to burn, went out*; Perf. *έσβηκα*, *I have ceased to burn*; Mid. *σβένν̄μαι*, *to cease to burn*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έσβεσμαι*, 1 Aor. Pass. *έσβέσθην*. This is the only verb in *-νν̄μι* which has a 2 Aorist.

8. *στορέ-νν̄-μι*, *I spread out*, abbreviated form *στόρνν̄μι*; Fut. (*στορέσω*) *στορῶ*; 1 Aor. *έστόρεσα*. The other tenses are formed from *στρώνν̄μι*.

Stems in *ω*.

9. *ζώ-νν̄-μι*, *I gird*; Fut. *ζώσω*; 1 Aor. *έζωσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έζωσμαι*.

10. *ρώ-νν̄-μι*, *I strengthen*; Fut. *ρώσω*; 1 Aor. *έρρωσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έρρωμαι*, Imper. *έρρωσο*, *farewell*. Inf. *έρρώσθαι*; 1 Aor. Pass. *έρρώσθην*.

11. *σπρώ-νν̄-μι*, *I spread-out*, Fut. *σπρώσω*; 1 Aor. *έστρωσα*; Perf. Pass. or Mid. *έστρωμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έστρώθην*.

12. χρώ-νῦ-μι, *I colour*; Fut. χρώσω; 1 Aor. ἔχρωσα...
Perf. Pass. or Mid. κέχρωμαι.

Consonant Stems.

13. ἄγ-νῦ-μι, *I break*; Fut. ἄξω; 1 Aor. ἔαξα, Inf.
ἄξαι; 2 Perf. ἔαγα, *I am broken*; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐάτην.

14. δείκ-νῦ-μι, *I show*. See p. 115.

15. εἴργ-νῦ-μι (or εἴργω), *I shut in*; Fut. εἴρξω; 1 Aor.
εἴρξα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. εἴργμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. εἴρχθην.

16. ζεύγ-νῦ-μι, *I join, yoke*; Fut. ζεύξω; Aor. ἔζευξα;
Perf. Pass. or Mid. ἔζευγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass. ἐζεύχθην, more
frequently 2 Aor. Pass. ἐζύγην.

17. μίγ-νῦ-μι, *I mix*; Fut. μίξω; 1 Aor. ἔμιξα; Inf.
μίξαι; Perf. μέμιχα; Perf. Pass. or Mid. μέμιγμαι;
1 Aor. Pass. ἐμίχθην, more frequently 2 Aor. Pass. ἐμί-
γην; Fut. Perf. μεμίξομαι.

18. οἶγ-νῦ-μι or οἶγω, (prose ἀνοίγνῦμι, ἀνοίγω, *I open*);
Impf. ἀνέωγον; Fut. ἀνοίξω; 1 Aor. ἀνέωξε; Inf. ἀνοίξαι;
1 Perf. ἀνέωχα, *I have opened*; 2 Perf. ἀνέωγα, *I stand
open*, instead of which Att. ἀνέωγμαι; 1 Aor. Pass.
ἀνείσχεθην; Inf. ἀνοιχθήναι.

19. ὄλ-λν-μι (for ὄλ-νν-μι: Stem ὄλ and ὄλε), *I
destroy*; Impf. ὄλλυν; Fut. ὄλω; 1 Aor. ὄλεσα; 1 Perf.
ὄλώλεκα, *I have destroyed*; 2 Perf. ὄλωλα, *I am undone,
I perish*. Mid. ὄλλυμαι, *I am undone, I perish*; Fut.
ὄλοῦμαι; 2 Aor. ὄλόμην.

20. ὀμ-νν-μι (Stem ὀμ and ὀμο), *I swear*; Fut. ὀμοῦ-
μαι; 1 Aor. ὤμοσα; Perf. ὀμώμοκα; Perf. Pass. or Mid.
ὀμομοσμαι, but 3 Sing. ὀμώμοται and ὀμώμοσται; 1 Aor.
Pass. ὤμοσθην.

21. ὀμόργ-νῦ-μι, *I wipe off*, Fut. ὀμόρξω; 1 Aor.
ἐμόρξα.

22. ὀρ-νῦ-μι, *I rouse*; Fut. ὀρσω; 1 Aor. ὤρσα; Mid.
ὀρυνμαι, *I rouse myself*; Fut. ὀρούμαι; 2 Aor. ὀρόμην.

ἔχρωσ...

23. *πήγ-νῦ-μι*, *I fix, fasten*; Fut. *πήξω*; 1 Aor. *ἔπηξα*; 1 Perf. *πέπηχα*, *I have fastened*; 2 Perf. *πέπηγα*, *I stand fast*. Mid. *πήγνυμαι*, *I stick fast*; Perf. *πέπηγμαι*, *I stand fast*; 2 Aor. Pass. *ἐπάγην*.

ἔαξα, Inf.
ἐάγην.

24. *ρήγ-νῦ-μι*, *I tear, break*; Fut. *ρήξω*; 1 Aor. *ῥήρξα*; 2 Perf. *ῥήρωγα*, *I am broken, rent*; 2 Aor. Pass. *ῥρήραγην*; Fut. Pass. *ῥάγῃσομαι*.

ω; 1 Aor.
s. *ἔρχθη*.
r. *ἔξευξα*;
θην, more

EXERCISE LXVII.

A.—1. *Στρώννυτε κοίτας*. 2. *Πῦρ οὐ σβέννυται πῦρ*. 3. *Ἡ ὀργὴ εὐθὺς σβέννυται*. 4. *Μολπὴ θυμὸν κορέσωμεν*. 5. *Ἀποσκεδάσων κήδεα θυμοῦ*. 6. *Οἱ Πέρσαι πολυτελεῖς στολὰς ἡμφιέννυντο*. 7. *Ἀλέξανδρος τῶν Ἰνδικῶν φιλοσόφων πολλοὺς ἐκρέμασεν*. 8. *Ὑδω-τος ῥοαὶ τὸ πῦρ κατασβεννύσιν, ὀργὴν δὲ ἔπος ἀβρόν*. 9. *Ὁ αἶσος πολλὰκις τοῖς ποταῖς φαρμάκοις κεράννυται*. 10. *Ἡρακλῆς χειρῶσά-μενος τὸν λέοντα τὴν δορὰν ἡμφίστατο*.

μῆξα; Inf.
ἔμμεγμαι;
Pass. ἐμί-

1. They are spreading-out the beds. 2. They will spread-out the beds. 3. They extinguished the fire. 4. The fire ceased-to-burn. 5. The philosopher will scatter the cares of the mind. 6. The young-man has clothed-himself-with an expensive robe. 7. The young-men will clothe-themselves-with expensive robes. 8. The barbarians hung many of the Greeks. 9. Water extinguishes fire, and a mild word anger. 10. The wicked man hangs-himself.

(*I open*);
ἀνοῖξαι;
u. *I stand*
or. Pass.

B.—1. *Ἴππους ἔξευξε πρῶτος Ἐριχθόνιος*. 2. *Ἡρακλῆς ἐν Λέρνῃ πολυαῦχενον ὤλεσεν ὕδραν*. 3. *Εἰ μὴ φυλάξεις μικρά, ἀπολέεις τὰ μέγιστα*. 4. *Τῶν πολεμίων οἱ μὲν ἀπολώλασιν, αἱ δὲ διέφυγον*. 5. *Θάλαττα τὴν μίαν πλευρὰν τῆς πόλεως ἐπιεὶνυρσι*. 6. *Οὐδέποτε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ὄνομ' αὐτοῦ*. 7. *Οἱ ἰσχυροὶ ἵπποι ἐς τὴν δεξιὰν σειρὰν ζεύγνυνται τοῦ ἄρματος*. 8. *Πᾶσαν ἔργον χάριν ἢ τῶν λόγων ἀκαιρία ἀπόλλυσι*. 9. *Ἡ μὲν εὐταξία σώζειν δοκεῖ, ἢ δὲ ἀταξία πολλοὺς ἥδη ἀπολώλεκεν*. 10. *Μὴ δαιμόνων χιῶλον ὄρνυς*.

ὄλε), *I*
; 1 Perf.
on *undone*,
ish; Fut.

ut. ὁμοῦ
s. or Mid.
u; 1 Aor.

1. I will yoke the horses. 2. Hercules will destroy the snake having-many-necks in Lerna. 3. Unless you take-care-of (*sur- guard, pl.*) small-things, you will lose (*pl.*) the greater-things. 4. The general has destroyed many of the enemy. 5. The young-man is undone. 6. A strong horse is yoked to the right trace of the chariot. 7. Strong horses were yoked to the right trace of the chariot. 8. The barbarians destroyed many cities. 9. The impious young-man roused the anger of the deities. 10. The im-pious young-men will rouse the anger of the deities.

τα; Mid.
ᾠρόμην.

C.—1. Θύραν τίς ἀνοίξει μοι; 2. μεμίζεται ἐσθλὰ κακοῖσιν. 3. Ὁρκον φεῖγε, κἄν δικαίως ὀμνῆης. 4. Ἄνδρὸς δικαίου καρπὸς οἶκ ἀπόλλυται. 5. Ὁμώμοκεν ὁ δικαστὴς δικάτειν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. 6. Ἐν Τήνῳ κρίνη ἐστίν, ἥς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ μίγνυται. 7. Ξενοφάνης ἔλεγε τὴν γῆν ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρὸς συμπαγῆσαι. 8. Ἡ ὀργὴ καὶ ἡ ἀσυννεσία, δύο μεγίστω κακῷ, πολλοὺς ἀπώλεσαν. 9. Φρύγες ὅρκοις οὐ χρῶνται, οὔτ' ὀμνύντες, οὔτ' ἄλλους ἐξορκοῦντες. 10. Ζεὺς ἄνδρ' ἐξολέσειεν Ὀλύμπιος, ὃς τὸν ἐταῖρον ἐξαπατᾶν ἐθέλει.

1. Who opened the door? 2. Who has opened the door? 3. The had were mixed with the good. 4. Flee-from (pl.) oaths, even if ye swear justly. 5. They will swear justly. 6. The judges swore that they-would-judge according-to the laws. 7. The water of the fountain will not mix with wine. 8. The earth is compounded of (ἐξ) air and fire. 9. The Phrygians neither swear nor make others swear. 10. May the gods destroy the men who wish to deceive their (the) companions.

XXX.—IRREGULAR VERBS IN Ω.

The irregularities of the Greek verb are chiefly confined to the Present Tense. As a general rule it is necessary to commit to memory only the Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect Active. The Perfect Passive and the 1 Future and 1 Aorist Passive follow the 1 Perfect Active.

I.—VERBS WHICH ADD ε TO THE STEM.

1. In the Present Tense.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
γάρω, <i>I marry</i> δοκέω, <i>I appear</i>	γαρῶ δόξω, δο- κήσω	ἔγρηα έωσα, έδό- κησα ἔρριψα	γεγάμηκα δέδογμαι
ρίπτω, <i>I throw</i> ωθέω, <i>I push</i>	ρίψω ώσω	ἔριψα έωσα	ἔρριψα —

2. In other Tenses.

ἀλέξω, <i>I ward off</i> ἄχθομαι, <i>I am vexed</i>	ἀλεξήσω ἀχθέσομαι, ἀχθεσθή- σομαι	ἤλεξα ἤχθεσθην	— —
βόσκω, <i>I feed</i> βούλομαι, <i>I wish</i>	βοσκήσω βουλήσομαι	— ἐβουλήθην	— βεβούλημαι, βέβουλα
δέω, <i>I want</i> δέομαι, <i>I entreat</i> ἐθέλω and θέλω, <i>I wish</i>	δείσω δεήσομαι ἐθελήσω	εδέησα εδείχθην ἠθέλησα	δέδεηκα δεδέημαι ἠθέληκα
ἔρρω, <i>I go away</i> (ἔρομαι), <i>I ask</i> εὖδω, <i>I sleep</i> ἔψω, <i>I cook</i>	ἐρρήσω ἐρήσομαι εὐδήσω ἐψήσομαι	ἤρρησα ἤρομην — ἤψησα	ἤρρηκα — — —
καθέζομαι, <i>I sit down</i> μάχομαι, <i>I fight</i> μέλει, <i>it is a care</i> μέλλω, <i>I am about to</i> μέλομαι, <i>I care for</i> μένω, <i>I remain</i> νέμω, <i>I distribute</i>	καθεδοῦμαι μαχοῦμαι μελήσει μελλήσω μελήσομαι μενῶ νεμῶ	ἐκαθεζόμην ἐμυχεσάμην ἐμέλησεν ἐμέλλησα ἐμελήθην ἐμεινα ἐνειμα	μεμάχημαι μεμέληκεν — μεμέλημαι μεμένηκα νενέμηκα
ὀζω, <i>I smell</i> οἶομαι, <i>I think</i> οἶχομαι, <i>I go away</i> ὀφείλω, <i>I owe</i> παίω, <i>I strike</i>	ὀζήσω οἰήσομαι οἰχήσομαι ὀφειλήσω παίσω, παιήσω	ὠξήσα ὠήθην — ὠφείλησα ἐπαισα	ὠδωδα, 2 Perf. — (ὠχημαι) ὠφείληκα πέπαικα
χαίρω, <i>I rejoice</i>	χαίρησω	ἐχάρην	κεχώρηκα

II.—VERBS WHICH ADD *ν* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.1. With *ν* simply.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
δάκνω, <i>I bite</i>	δήξομαι	ἔδακον	δέδηχα
δύνω, <i>I dip</i>	—	ἔδυν	δεδυνκα
κάμνω, <i>I toil, become weary</i>	καμοῦμαι	ἔκαμον	κέκμηκα
τέμνω, <i>I cut</i>	τεμῶ	ἔτεμον, ἔταμον	τέτμηκα
τίνω, <i>I pay a penalty</i>	τίσω	ἔτισα	τέτικα Pass. Pf. τέ- τισμαι, Aor. ἐτίσθην
φθάνω, <i>I anticipate</i>	φθήσομαι	ἔφθισα, ἔφθην	ἔφθικα
φθίνω, <i>I perish</i>	φθίσομαι, φθίσω, <i>I will make to perish</i>	ἔφθιρον, Ort. φθίμην, ἔφθισα, <i>I made to perish</i>	ἔφθιμαι

2. Also with the Stem lengthened, or *ε* added to the *ν*.

βαίνω, <i>I go</i> (Stem βα)	βήσομαι, βήσω, <i>I will make to go</i>	ἔβην, ἔβησα, <i>I made to go</i>	βέβηκα
βυνέω, <i>I stop up</i> (Stem βν)	βύσω	ἔβυσσα	— Pass. Pf. βέ- βυσμαι, Aor. I ἐβύσθην
ελαίνω, <i>I drive</i> (Stem ελα)	ελῶ	ἤλασα	ἐλήλακα
ικνέομαι, <i>I come</i> (Stem ικ)	ἴξομαι	ἰκόμην	ἶγμαι
κυνέω, <i>I kiss</i> (Stem κυ)	κίσσω	ἔκυσσα	—
ὑπισχνέομαι, <i>I promise</i> (Stem ὑπ-εχ)	ὑποσχόσομαι	ὑπεσχόμην	ὑπέσχημαι

III.—VERBS WHICH ADD *av* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.

1. With *av* simply.

(The vowel *ε* is added to the Stem in some Tenses.)

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
αἰσθάνομαι, <i>I perceive</i> (Stem αἰσθ, αἰσθε) ἀμαρτάνω, <i>I err, sin</i> (Stem ἀμαρτ, ἀμαρτε) ἀπεχθαίνομαι, <i>I am hated</i> (St. ἀπεχθ, ἀπεχθε) αἰξάνω, αἰξώ, <i>I increase</i> (Stem αἰξ, αἰξε) βλαστάνω, <i>I bud</i> (St. βλαστ, βλαστε) δαρθάνω, <i>I sleep</i> (Stem δαρθ, δαρθε) ὀλισθάνω, <i>I slip</i> (Stem ὀλισθ, ὀλιστε) ὀσφραίνομαι, <i>I smell</i> (Stem ὀσφ & ὀσφρε) ὀφλισκάνω, <i>I owe</i> (Stem ὀφλ & ὀφλε: there is a double strengthening in the Present (ισκ and av)	αἰσθήσομαι ἀμαρτήσομαι ἀπεχθήσομαι αἰξήσω βλαστήσω δαρθήσομαι ὀλισθήσω ὀσφρήσομαι ὀφλήσω	ἤσθόμην ἤμαρτον ἀπηχθόμην ἠξήσα ἔβλαστον ἐδαρθον ὠλισθον ὠσφρόμην ὠφλον	ἤσθημαι ἡμάτηκα ἀπήχθημαι ἠξήκα ἐβλάστηκα δεδάμηνκα ὠλάσθηκα ὠσφρημαι ὠφληκα

2. With the insertion of a nasal in the Stem: namely, *ν* before Dentals, *γ* before Gutturals, *μ* before Labials.

(The vowel of the Stem is also lengthened in most of the Tenses except the Present.)

θιγγάνω, <i>I touch</i> (Stem θιγ) λαγχάνω, <i>I meet with</i> (Stem λαχ)	θήξομαι λήξομαι	ἔθιγον ἐλαχον	— εἵληχα
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VERBS WHICH ADD *av* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i> (Stem λαβ)	λήψομαι	ἔλαβον	ἔληφα Pf. Pass. εἴ- λημαι
λαθάνω, <i>I escape</i> <i>notice</i> , Mid. <i>I for-</i> <i>get</i> (Stem λαθ)	λήσω	ἔλαθον, λέ- λαθον	λέληθα Pf. Mid. λέ- λησμαι
μαθάνω, <i>I learn</i> (Stem μαθ & μαθε)	μαθήσομαι	ἔμαθον	μεμάθηκα
πυνθάνομαι, <i>I learn</i> (Stem πυνθ)	πύεσομαι	ἐπυνθόμην	πέπυσμαι
τυγχάνω, <i>I meet with</i> , <i>obtain</i> (St. τυχ)	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον, ἐτύ- χησα	τετύχηκα

IV.—VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE.

A. Without Reduplication.

1. Without any other alteration of the Stem.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἀρέσσω, <i>I please</i> (Stem ἀρε)	ἀρέσω	ἤρεσα	(ἀρήρεκα) Pass. Pf. ἤρε- σμαι, Aor. 1 ἤρέσθην
γηράσσω, γηράω, <i>I</i> <i>grow old</i> (St. γηρα)	γηράσομαι	ἐγήρασα Inf. Aor. 2 γηρᾶναι, more com- mon than γηράσαι	γεγήρακα
ἡβάσσω, ἡβάω, <i>I</i> <i>become marriage-</i> <i>able</i> (Stem ἡβα)	ἡβήσω	ἡβησα	ἡβηκα
ἰλάσκομαι, <i>I appease</i> (Stem ἰλα)	ἰλάσομαι	ἰλασάμην	—
μεθύσσω, <i>I make</i> <i>drunk</i> , Mid. <i>I</i> <i>become drunk</i> (Stem μεθυ)	μεθύσω	ἐμέθυσσα	—

VERBS WHICH ADD $\sigma\kappa$ TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

2. With lengthening of the final vowel of the Stem.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἀναβιώσκομαι, <i>I come to life again</i> (St. ἀνα-βίω)	ἀναβιώσομαι	ἀνεβιωσάμην	—
θνήσκω, <i>I die</i> (Stem θνή-, θνή)	θανοῦμαι	ἔθανον	τέθνηκα
θρόσσω, <i>I leap</i> (Stem θρο-, θρω)	θοροῦμαι	ἔθορον	—

3. With the connecting vowel ι ($\iota\sigma\kappa$).

ἀλίσκομαι, <i>I am taken</i> (St. ἀλ, ἀλο)	ἀλώσομαι	ἔαλων, ἤλων	ἔάλωκα, ἤλωκα
ἀναλίσκω, <i>I expend</i> (Stem ἀναλ, ἀι αλο)	ἀναλώσω	ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα	ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα
εἰρήσκω, <i>I find</i> (Stem εἴρ-, εἶρε)	εἰρήσω	εἶρον	εἶρηκα
στερίσκω, στερέω, <i>I deprive</i> (St. στερ and στερε)	στερήσω	ἑστέρησα	Pass. Aor. 1 εἰρήθην ἑστέρηκα

4. With the omission of a consonant before $\sigma\kappa$.

διδάσκω, <i>I teach</i> (Stem διδαχ)	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
πάσχω, <i>I suffer</i> (Stem παθ: Pres. παθ-σ-ω becoming πα-σχω, the aspirate in θ being transferred to κ)	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
ῥίσσω, <i>I open the mouth</i> (St. ραν)	χανοῦμαι	ἔχανον	κέχηνα

VERBS WHICH ADD *σκ* TO THE PRESENT TENSE
(continued).

B. With Reduplication.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
βιβρώσκω, <i>I eat</i> (Stem βρω)	(βρώσομαι)	(έβρωσα) έβρων	βέβρωκα
γινώσκω, <i>I know</i> (Stem γνω)	γνώσομαι	έγνων	έγνωκα Pass. Pf. έγνω- σμαι, Aor. 1 έγνώσθην δέδρωκα — Pass. Pf. μέ- μνημαι, <i>I re- member</i> , Aor. 1 έμνή- σθην πέπρωκα Fut. 3 πεπρά- σομαι — Pf. Pass. τέ- τρωμαι
διδράσκω, <i>I run</i> (Stem δρα)	δράσομαι	έδραν	—
μιμνήσκω, <i>I remind</i> (Stem μνα)	μνήσω	έμνησα	—
πιπράσκω, <i>I sell</i> (Stem πρι)	—	—	—
τιτρώσκω, <i>I wound</i> (Stem τρω)	τρώσω	έτρωσα	—

V.—VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM
DIFFERENT STEMS.

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
αίρώ, <i>I take</i> , Mid. <i>I choose</i>	αίρήσω	είλον	ήρηκα Aor. Pass. ήρέ- θην
λέγω, <i>I say</i>	έρω, λέξω	είπον, είπα, έλεξα	είρηκα Pass. Pf. λέ- λεγμαι, Aor. έρήγθην, έλέχθην, Fut. ήγησώμαι

TENSE

VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR TENSES FROM DIFFERENT
STEMS (*continued*).

Perfect.

ερωκα

ωκα

ss. Pf. ἔγνω

μαι,

r. 1 ἔγνωσθην

ωκα

ss. Pf. μέ-

νημαι, I re-

mber,

r. 1 ἐμνή-

ην

ρακα

c. 3 πεπρά-

μαι

Pass. τέ-

ωμαι

FROM

Perfect.

κα

Pass. ἤρέ-

κα

ss. Pf. λέ-

μαι,

c. ἤρεσθην,

β. 1,

ῥηθίσομαι

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
ἐρχομαι <i>I go</i>	ἐλεύσομαι	ἦλθον, ἤλυ- θον	ἐλήλυθα
ἐσθίω, <i>I eat</i>	ἐδομαι	ἔφαγον	ἐδήδοκα Pf. Pass. ἐδε- σμαι ἐώνημαι
ὠνέομαι, <i>I buy</i>	ὠνήσομαι	ἐωνησάμην, ἐπρώμην	ἐώρακα Pass. Pf. ἐώρα- μαι and ὤρμαι, Aor. ὠφθην, Fut. ὠφθήσο- μαι
ὁράω, <i>I see</i>	ὄψομαι	εἶδον	πέπρωκα Pf. Pass. πέ- πομαι
πίνω, <i>I drink</i>	πιουμαι	ἔπιον, Imp. πίθι	δεδράμηνκα ἐνέροχα Pass. Pf. ἐνή- νεγμαι, Aor. 1 ἤνέχθην, Fut. ἐνεχθήσο- μαι and οἰσθή- σομαι, Mid. Fut. οἰσο- μαι, Aor. 1 ἤνεγκά- μην
τρέχω, <i>I run</i>	δραμοῦμαι	ἔδραμον	
φέρω, <i>I carry</i>	οἰσω	ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκα	

VI.—OTHER IRREGULARITIES.

1. Stems ending in a digamma (Ϝ) *

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
καίω, Att. κάω, <i>I burn</i> (Stem καϜ)	καύσω	ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα Aor. 2 Pass. ἐκάην κέκαυκα
κλαίω, Att. κλάω, <i>I weep</i> (Stem κλαϜ)	κλαύσομαι, κλαντοῦμαι, κλαιήσω	ἔκλαυσα	—
θέω, <i>I run</i> (Stem θεϜ)	θεύσομαι, θενσοῦμαι	—	—
νέω, <i>I swim</i> (Stem νεϜ)	νεύσομαι, (νευσοῦμαι)	ἔνευσα	νένευκα
πλέω, <i>I sail</i> (Stem πλεϜ)	πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα Pass. Pf. πέ- πλευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπλεύ- σθην πέπνευκα Pass. Pf. πέ- πνευσμαι, Aor. 1 ἐπνεύ- σθην ἐπρήνηκα
πνέω, <i>I breathe</i> (Stem πνεϜ)	πνείσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι	ἔπνευσα	—
ρέω, <i>I flow</i> (Stem ρεϜ, ρυ)	ρνήσομαι, (ρεύσομαι)	ἔρνήην (ἔρ- ρέυσα)	ἔρρήνηκα
χέω, <i>I pour</i> (Stem χεϜ, χυ)	χέω	ἔχεα	κέχυκα

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c.

βάλλω, <i>I throw</i> (Stem βαλ, Met. βλη)	βαλῶ, (βαλλήσω)	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα
καλέω, <i>I call</i> (Stem καλ, Met. κλη)	καλέσω, καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
πίπτω, <i>I fall</i> (Stem πετ, Pres. πι-πετ-ω = πίπτω)	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα

* The digamma (Ϝ) pronounced as *v* or *w*, was originally the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, but went out of use. Before a consonant it is represented by *v*.

OTHER IRREGULARITIES (*continued*).

Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
σκέλλω, <i>I dry</i> (Stem σκελ or σκαλ, Met. σκλη) γίγνομαι, <i>I become</i> , am (Stem γεν, Pres. γι-γεν-ομαι = γίγνομαι) ἐγείρω, <i>I awaken</i> , wake up (St. ἐγερ)	σκληύσομαι γενήσομαι	ἔσκλην ἐγενόμην	ἔσκληκα γεγένημαι, γέγονα
ἔπομαι, <i>I follow</i>	ἔψομαι	ἔσπόμην, Subj. σπώ-μαι, Inf. σπέσθαι	ἔγρηγερα Pf. 2 ἐγρήγορα, <i>I am awake</i> , Aor. ἡγρόμην, <i>I was awake</i>
ἔχω, <i>I have</i> (Stem σεχ, Syncop. σχ)	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον, Subj. σχῶ, Opt. σχοίην, Imp. σχέε	ἔσχηκα Aor. 1 Pass. ἐσχήθην
πέτομαι, πέταμαι, ἵπταμαι, <i>I fly</i>	(πετήσομαι) πήσομαι	ἐπτόμην, ἐπτάμην, (ἔπτην)	—
ἄγω, <i>I lead</i> βίω, <i>I live</i>	ἄξω βιώσομαι	ἡγαγον (ἐβίωσα), ἐβίων Opt. Aor. βιῶην	ἡχα βεβίωκα
διαλέγομαι, <i>I converse</i> τίκτω, <i>I bear</i> (Stem τεκ, Pres. τι-τεκ-ω = τίκτω) τρώγω, <i>I gnaw</i>	διαλεχθήσομαι τέξω (τέξομαι) τρώξομαι	διελέχθην ἔτεκον ἔτραγον	διέλεγμαi τέτοκα —

VII.—VERBS WHICH FORM THEIR SECOND AORISTS
LIKE THE VERBS IN *μι*.

Many of these Verbs appear in the preceding lists.

Stems in α.

1. ἔ-βη-ν (Stem βα), Pres. βαίνω, *I go*, Imperat. βῆτι,
in compounds also βᾶ (κατάβᾶ), Inf. βῆναι, Part. βάς.

2. γηρά-ναι (Stem γηρα), Inf. to the Pres. γηρά-σκω,
I grow old.

3. ἔ-δρά-ν (Stem δρᾶ), Pres. δι-δρά-σκω, *I run*, Inf.
δρά-ναι, Part. δράς.

4. ἔ-κτᾶ-ν (Stem κτᾶ), Pres. κτείνω, *I kill*, Part. κτά-ς,
Part. Mid. κτά-μενος (*killed*).

5. ἔ-πτη-ν (Stem πτα, πτε), Pres. πέτομαι, *I fly*, Part.
πτάς, Mid. πτάμενος, Inf. πτέσθαι.

6. ἔ-τλη-ν (Stem τλᾶ), *I endured*, Subj. τλῶ, Opt.
τλαίην, Imperat. τλήθι, Inf. τλήναι, Fut. τλήσομαι, Perf.
τέτληκα.

7. ἔ-φθι-ν (Stem φθα), Pres. φθάνω, *I anticipate*, Inf.
φθῆναι.

8. ἐ-πριά-μην (Stem πρια), *I bought*, Imperat. πρίω.

Stems in ε.

9. ἔ-σβη-ν (Stem σβε), Pres. σβέννυμι, *I quench*, Inf.
σβῆναι.

10. ἔ-σκλη-ν (Stem σκε), Pres. σκέλλω, *I dry*, Inf.
σκληναι.

11. Imperat. σχέ-ς, from σχέ-θι (Stem σεχ), Pres.
ἔχω, 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔ-σχ-ον.

Stems in ο and ω.

12. ἐ-άλω-ν (Stem ἄλο), *I was caught*, Pres. ἀλίσκομαι,
Opt. ἀλοίην, Inf. ἀλώ-ει, Part. ἰλούς.

13. ἐ-βίω-ν (Stem βιο), Pres. βιώω, *I live*, Opt. βιῶην,
Inf. βιῶναι, Part. βιούς.

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14. ἔ-γνω-ν (Stem γνω), Pres. γι-γνώ-σκω, *I come to know*, Opt. γνῶιην, Imperat. γνῶθι, Inf. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.

Stem in ι.

15. Imperat. πῖ-θι (Stem πι), Pres. πίνω, *I drink*, 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔπιον.

Stems in υ.

16. ἔ-δυν (Stem δυ), Pres. δύνω, *I dive*, Imperat. δύνθι, Inf. δύναι, Part. δύς.

17. ἔ-φυν (Stem φυ), *I became*, Pres. φύω, *I produce*, Inf. φύναι.

VIII.—VERBS WHICH HAVE PERFECTS WITHOUT ANY PRESENT TENSE.

1. οἶδα, *I know*.

Perfect Indicative.

<i>Sing.</i> οἶδα	οἶσθα	οἶδε(ν)
<i>Dual.</i>	ἴστων	ἴστων
<i>Plur.</i> ἴσμεν	ἴστε	ἴσῃσι(ν)

Imperative.

<i>Sing.</i>	ἴθι	ἴστω
<i>Dual.</i>	ἴστων	ἴστων
<i>Plur.</i>	ἴστε	ἴστωσαν

Subjunctive.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰδῶ	εἰδῆς	εἰδῇ
<i>Dual.</i>	εἰδῆτον	εἰδῆτον
<i>Plur.</i> εἰδῶμεν	εἰδῆτε	εἰδῶσι(ν)

Optative.

<i>Sing.</i> εἰδείην	εἰδείης	εἰδείη, &c.
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Infinitive.

εἰδέσθαι

Participle.

Nom. εἰδώς	εἰδυῖα	εἰδός
Gen. εἰδότος	εἰδυίας	εἰδότος

Pluperfect, *I knew.*

Sing. ᾔδειν or ᾔδη	ᾔδειςθα, or ᾔδησθα	ᾔδει, or ᾔδη
Dual.	ᾔδειτον, or ᾔστον	ᾔδείτην, or ᾔστην
Plur. ᾔδαιμεν, or ᾔσμεν	ᾔδειτε, or ᾔστε	ᾔδεσαν, or ᾔσαν

Future.

εἴσομαι.

2. ἔοικα, *I resemble, appear.*

Infinitive. εἰκέναι or εἰκέναι		
Participle. εἰκώς, or εἰκώς	εἰκυῖα, or εἰκυῖα	εἰκός, or εἰκός
Pluperfect. ἐφύκειν		

3. δέδοικα or δέδια, *I fear.*

Perfect.

Sing. δέδια	δέδιας	δέδιε
Dual.	δέδιτον	δέδιτον
Plur. δέδιμεν	δέδιτε	δέδιᾱσι(ν)
Imperative. δέδιθι		
Subjunctive. δεδίω		
Optative. δεδειήν		
Infinitive. δεδιέναι		
Participle. δεδιώς		
1 Aorist. ἔδεισα		
Future. δείσομαι		
Pluperfect. ἐδεδίειν.	3 Dual. ἐδ.δίτην.	3 Plural.
	ἐδέδισαν	

XXXI.—EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

I. *Verbs which add ε to the Present Stem.* (See p. 137.)

EXERCISE LXVIII.

A.—1. Ἐχώρησαν Τρῶες, ὥσαντο δ' Ἀχαιοί. 2. Περικλῆς ἔγημε Ἀσπασίαν τὴν Μιλησίαν. 3. Ὁ Λέων ἐπὶ ῥίπτει ἑαυτὸν τῇ λείᾳ, ὅταν ᾗ πλησίον. 4. Ζεὺς ἐπέῤῥιψε τῷ Τυφῶνι Αἴττην, ὅρος ἐν Σικελίᾳ. 5. Ὁ ἀληθῶς σοφὸς οὐ δοκεῖν ἄριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει. 6. Βουλεύον μὲν βραδείως, ἐπιτέλει δὲ ταχέως τὰ δόξαντα. 7. Βούλομαι σου κλύειν πότερα διδοκταί σοι μένοντι καρτερεῖν ἢ πλείν μεθ' ἡμῶν. 8. Μήδεια ἤκεν εἰς Ἀθήνας κἀκεῖ γαμηθεῖσα* Αἰγεί παῖδα γεννᾷ Μῆδον. 9. Οὐκ ἀχθόμαι τρέφων ἡμᾶς. 10. Ἐλπίδες οὐποτε κινεῦδουσιν.

1. The Trojans will drive-back (push) the Achaeans. 2. The men married the beautiful daughters of the philosopher. 3. The men will marry the beautiful daughters of the philosopher. 4. Medea married the hero. 5. The lions will throw themselves upon the booty. 6. Those who are really wise do not wish to appear to be best, but to be (so). 7. They deliberated slowly, but accomplished quickly what-was-determined-upon (aor. part. of δοκέω). 8. We determined (aor. impers. of δοκέω) remaining to persevere. 9. He was vexed (at) rearing us. 10. Hopes will never sleep.

* γαμέω in the Active voice is used of a man marrying, in the Middle of a woman.

B.—1. Οὐ πρέπει τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐν κινδύνοις καθευδῆσαι. 2. Μήδεια Αἴσωνα ἀνεψήσασα νέον ποιῆσαι λέγεται. 3. Αἱ ἐλπίδες βόσκουσιν τοὺς κενεὺς βροτῶν. 4. Σίτον αἰτίζων κατὰ δῆμον γαστέρα σοσκησεις. 5. Τὰ κακὰ ἀλεξόμεθα, τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαύομεν. 6. Ἀλέξανδρος Ἠφραιστίωνα θεῶν χειροτονῆσαι ἐβουλήθη. 7. Πλούσιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ πολλὰ κεκτημένος, ἀλλ' ὁ μικρῶν δεησόμενος. 8. Ἐἴ τις ἡμᾶς ἔροιτε, ὃ τι ἐστὶν ὁ σοφιστής, τί ἂν αὐτῷ ἀποκρινάμεθα. 9. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς μελήσει. 10. Ἀφ' ἵππων ἐμάχοντο οἱ Λαδοί. 11. Τῷ Ἀσκληπείῳ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρυόνα. 12. Ὀφειλήσεις τοῖς θεοῖς πολλὴν χάριν.

1. Medea boiled Jason. 2. Hopes will feed empty mortals (say the empty-ones of mortals). 3. They will feed their (the) bellies,

4. He wards-off dangers. 5. The citizens wished to vote Alexander a god. 6. The man will want few-things. 7. I asked him who the sophists are. 8. The good care-for (impers.) virtue. 9. Cyrus fought on-horseback (*say* from a horse). 10. We owed cocks to Asclepius.

II. *Verbs which add ν or ve to the Present Tense.* (See p. 138.)

EXERCISE LXIX.

A.—1. Οὐ φθίνει ἀρετή. 2. Τίνεις δίκας. 3. Ἀθηνᾶς μῆνις ἐλαύνει με. 4. Θεοῦ νόμον οὐ παραβαίνομεν. 5. Δείλη πᾶσα τέμνεται ὀπώρα. 6. Φιλεῖ τῷ κάμνοντι συσπείδειν θεός. 7. Οὐκ ἂν δύναο μὴ καμῶν εὐδαιμονεῖν. 8. Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ τὸς (=καὶ αὐτὸς) ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. 9. Βέβηκε Διόνειρα τὴν παντοτάτην ὁδὸν ἀπασῶν. 10. Εὐρυδίκη, ἡ γυνὴ Ὀρφέως, ἐτελεύτησε δηχθεῖσα ὑπὸ ὄφεως.

1. Virtue will never perish. 2. We paid the penalty. 3. The wrath of Athena will drive me. 4. We transgressed the laws of the gods. 5. They will cut the fruit in the afternoon. 6. The gods are-wont (*say* love) to assist those-who-toil (part.). 7. Associating with wise-men, they themselves also turned-out wise. 8. The daughters have gone the last way of all. 9. The boy was bitten by a serpent. 10. The boys died having-been-bitten by serpents.

B.—1. Ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τὸ ρόπαλον, ὃ ἐφόρει, αὐτὸς ἔτεμεν ἐκ Νεμείας. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος ὑπερβὰς τὸν Τάναϊν τοὺς Σκίθας ἐνίκησε μεγάλῃ ἱπομαχίᾳ. 3. Πλείστον δοκεῖ ἀνὴρ ἐπαῖνον ἄξιος εἶναι, ὃς ἂν φθίνῃ τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετῶν. 4. Κλεισθένης ἐξήλασε Πεισιστρατίδας καὶ κατέλυσε τὴν τυραννίδα. 5. Τοὺς κακούργους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαντο. 6. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφθασαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν φυγόντες. 7. Οἱ κεκμηκότες στρατιῶται ἀνεπαύσαντο. 8. Ἀττικὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐτμήθη. 9. Οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀφίκοντο. 10. Ὁ φίλος ἐπέσχετό μοι ἀφίξεσθαι.

1. Hercules will himself cut the club from Nemea. 2. The Greeks having crossed the river conquered the barbarians. 3. The man anticipates his friends (in) benefiting (them). 4. Cleisthenes will drive out the Pesiistratida, and will overthrow the tyranny. 5. The citizens have driven-out the tyrants. 6. The gods took-vengeance-on the evil-doers. 7. The general fled into the city before the enemy (anticipated having fled). 8. The barbarians have laid-waste (τέμνω) Attica. 9. The ambassador has come into the city. 10. The ambassadors promised to come (fut.).

III. Verbs which add *av* to the Present Tense. (See pp. 139, 140.)

EXERCISE LXX.

A.—1. Πᾶν ἔργον ἡ μελέτη συναύξει. 2. Οἱ Πέρσαι τίς Ἑλλήσιν ἀπηχθάνοντο. 3. Πείθου λέγοντι, κοῦχ (= καὶ οἶκ) ἀμαρτήσῃ ποτέ. 4. Ἄκων ἀμαρτῶν οὐ τις ἀνθρώπων κακός. 5. Εἰς θεοὺς καὶ λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ ἡμάρτηκας. 6. Λόγῳ ἡγεμόνι ἐν παντὶ χρώμενος οὐχ ἀμαρτήσεις. 7. Αἱ κύνες αἰσθάνονται τοῦ λόγου. 8. Τάνταλον φεύγει τὸ ἔδωρ, ἐπειδὴν προσιώντα αἰσθῆται αὐτόν. 9. Φίλιππος αὐτὸς ἀπεφαίνεται διὰ χρυσίου μάλλον ἢ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἡξήκεναι τὴν ἰδίαν βασιλείαν. 10. Οἱ Καλκηδόνιοι προσιώντας αἰσθόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὴν λεῖαν ἅπασαν κατέθεντο εἰς Θράκας.

1. Practice increases every deed. 2. The philosophers will be hated by the citizens. 3. Obey (pl.) him-who-speaks, and you will never sin. 4. Those-who-sinned (part.) unwillingly are not wicked. 5. He had sinned against (eis) the gods both by word and deed. 6. They will not sin, using reason (λόγος) (as) a guide in everything. 7. The dogs perceived the hares. 8. Tantalus perceived the water approaching him. 9. Philip will increase his own kingdom more by-means-of gold than by-means-of arms. 10. The general having perceived the enemies approaching him deposited all the booty among (eis) the Thracians.

B.—1. Κέρδος ποιηρὸν μὴ λαβεῖν βούλου ποτέ. 2. Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχου τεύξῃ θεοῦ. 3. Γράμματα μαθεῖν δεῖ καὶ μαθόντα νοῦν ἔχειν. 4. Λαβὲ πρόνοιαν τοῦ προσήκουτος βίον. 5. Μὴ θίγῃς τοῦ κυνός. 6. Ἄγε δέυρο, ἵνα πύθῃ τῆς λυγρᾶς ἀγγελίας. 7. Θεὸν ἐπιορκῶν μὴ δόκει ληληθῆναι. 8. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἔτυχε γενναίου φίλου. 9. Μάθε φέρειν τὴν συμφορὰν. 10. Οὐδεὶς πω ξένον εξαπατήσας ἀθανάτους ἔλαθεν. 11. Ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ἐσθλὰ μαθήσῃ. 12. Καὶ κακὸς πολλάκις τιμῇ καὶ δόξῃ ἔλαχεν.

1. The good-man will not take disgraceful gain. 2. Having done just-things they obtained the gods (as) allies. 3. The boys learnt (μανθάνω) literature (pl.) 4. The boys touched the dog. 5. The citizens learnt (πυνθάνομαι) the sad news. 6. The evil-doers escaped-the-notice-of the citizens. 7. They will meet-with noble friends. 8. They have learnt to bear misfortunes. 9. The soldiers obtained honour and glory. 10. He has learnt good-things from good-men.

IV. Verbs which add *σκ* to the Present Stem. (See pp. 140-142.)

EXERCISE LXXI.

A.—1. Ὀλίγους εὐρήσεις ἄνδρας ἐταίρους πιστοὺς ἐν χαλεπαῖς πράγμασιν. 2. Πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις μῦστίμιόν ἐστιν ἀποθανεῖν. 3. Πενθοῦμεν τοὺς τεθνηκότας. 4. Οὐκ ἂν εὖροις ἄνθρωπον πάντα ἀλβιώτατον. 5. Ἡ καλῶς ζῆν, ἢ καλῶς τεθνηκέναι ὁ εὐγενὴς βούλεται. 6. Εἴ τις γηράσας ζῆν εὔχεται, ἄξιός ἐστι γηράσκειν πολλὰς εἰς ἐτῶν δεκάδας. 7. Τύχῃ τέχνην εὕρηκας, οὐ τέχνη τύχην. 8. Ἀχάριστος, ὅστις εὖ παθῶν ἀμνημονεῖ. 9. Μέννησθαι νέος ὢν ὡς γέροντος ποτέ. 10. Ὡς ἡδὺ τοῖς σωθεῖσι μεμνησθαι πόνων. 11. Κύρος ἴην ἱλιάσκετο χολίαι καὶ θεοὺς θυσίας. 12. Ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τοὺς τῶν προγόνων κινδύνους.

1. The king found few men faithful companions. 2. The philosopher is dead (*say* has died). 3. The well-born-man will die nobly. 4. He mourns-for his (the) friend who-is-dead (*say*, who-has-died, part.). 5. The philosopher has-grown-old. 6. The sophists *say* that they have discovered wisdom. 7. Having experienced benefits (*say*, having suffered well), they are forgetful. 8. They remembered being young that they should be old sometime. 9. Those-who-were-saved remembered (their) troubles. 10. He reminded you of the valour of your (the) ancestors.

B.—1. Ὁ λαγὼς ἐν σκότει νέμεται, τὴν δὲ ἡμέραν ἀποδιδράσκει. 2. Ἦν τις ἀποδρῆ* τῶν οἰκετῶν σε καὶ λάβῃς αὐτόν, τί αὐτῷ χρήσιμον; 3. Δεκάτῳ ἔτει τῆς πολιορκίας Ἰλιον ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐάλω. 4. Θρασύβουλος πολλὰ χρήματα ἀνήλωκεν ἐς στρατιώτας. 5. Ἡ φύσις τοῦ τελευγαῶνς ἐδίδαξε τοὺς πατέρας ἐν γῆρᾳ τρέφειν. 6. Ἔστ' ἀνάγκη τοῦ παρεστῶτος θέρους Τροίαν ἀλῶναι πάσαν. 7. Κροῖστος ἀλοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν περὶν ὑπὸ Κέρου ἀνέχθη. 8. Ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἄνευ τοῦ λόγου μὴ δικαίως δεδιδαγμένους δικαίαν θέσθαι τὴν ψήφον. 9. Οἱ Σπαρτιάται τοῖς πωσιῶν ἐπεδείκνυσαν τοὺς Εἰλώτας μεθισθέντας εἰς ἀποτροπὴν πολιουκίας. 10. Ἐάν παρὰ Σπαρτιάτῃ εὐμεθῇ χρυσὸς ἢ ἄργυρος, θανάτῳ ζημιούται.

1. The slaves ran-away in-the night (gen.). 2. If your (the) slaves should run-away-from you (pl.), and you should take (pl.) them, how would you use (pl.) them? 3. The cities were taken by the barbarians. 4. They say that Ilium was taken by the Achaeans

* 2 Aor. Subj.

(See

ἐν χαλεποῖς

3. Περθεῖν-

ὀλβιώτατον.

ται. 6. Εἴ

ς εἰς ἐτῶν

Ἀχάριστος,

γέρον ἔση

Κῆρος Ῥῆν

ς τοὺς τῶν

s. 2. The

man will die

(say, who-

the sophists

experienced

. 8. They

sometime.

. 10. He

ποδιδράσκει.

ἔτι χρήσι;

ω. 4. Θρα-

φύσις τοῖς

ἔστ' ἀνάγκη

λοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν

τοῦ λόγου

Οἱ Σπαρ-

ς εἰς ἀπο-

υσοῦς ἢ ἄρ-

your (the)

take (pl.)

e taken by

e Achaeans

in the tenth year of the siege. 5. Thrasybulus will spend much money upon soldiers. 6. Nature teaches children to support their (the) fathers in old-age. 7. The generals having been taken were carried to the pyre by the king. 8. Troy was taken. 9. The citizens have been taught to give (their) vote justly (adjective). 10. The Spartans made the Helots drunk.

V. Verbs which form their Tenses from different Stems.

(See pp. 142, 143.)

EXERCISE LXXII.

A.—1. Οἱ πολεμιοὶ εἶλον τὴν πόλιν. 2. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέα στρατηγὸν εἶλοντο ἐν τῷ Περσικῷ πολέμῳ. 3. Ὀδυσσεὺς εἰς Ἄιδον μέγα δῶμα ἦλθεν. 4. Μὴ πιστεὺς ταῖς ῥήσιν, πρὶν ἀπρεκέως πέρας ὄψεαι. 5. Μετρίως φάγε. 6. Οὐδὲ εἰς Ὀμηρον εἴρηκε μακρόν. 7. Ὅστις λόγους, οὐ παρακαταθήκην, λαβὼν ἐξείπεν, αἰδῶς ἐστίν. 8. Μὴ τοῦτο βλίσψης, εἰ νεώτερος λέγω, ἀλλ' εἰ φρονούντων τοὺς λόγους ἀνδρῶν ἐρῶ. 9. Πένθει μετρίως τοὺς ἀποθανόντας φίλους· οὐ γὰρ πενήνην, ἀλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν, ἣν πᾶσιν ἐλθεῖν ἔστ' ἀνάγκη, προελθίσθαι. 10. Ξένους πένητας μὴ παραδράμης ἰδών.

1. The enemies have taken the city. 2. Themistocles was chosen general by the Athenians in the Persian war. 3. The soldiers have gone into the city. 4. Hercules saw the great house of Hades. 5. They will-eat with-moderation. 6. He spoke the words of sensible men. 7. He will speak the words of sensible men. 8. He went-before the same way which it is necessary for all to go. 9. He saw the poor strangers. 10. Having seen the poor strangers, he will not come-by (them).

B.—1. Ποταμός τις καὶ ρεῖμα βίαιόν ἐστιν ὁ αἰὼν· ἅμα γὰρ ὥφθι καὶ παρενήκεται. 2. Ἐνεγκε λύπην καὶ βλάβην ἐρρωμένως. 3. Φίλοι δι' ὀργὴν ἐν κακοῖς μὴ περιμῆδης. 4. Μήπω μέγαν εἶπες, πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἔδης. 5. Πολλοὶ συμπίοντες ἅπαξ γίνονται φίλοι. 6. Οὐκ ἐκπίομαι τὸν οἶνον. 7. Ὁ οἶνος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξεπύθη. 8. Οὐδέεις οὐσίαν, ἣν αὐτὸς ἐκτήσεται, κατέφαγεν. 9. Σόλωνος νόμος ἐστίν· ὁ τὰ πατρῷα κατεδδοκῶς ἄνθρωπος ἔστω. 10. Γάιος Καίσαρ Φαυμάκην νικήσας πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἔγραψεν· ἦλθον, εἶδον, ἐνίκησα.

1. The generals were seen by the soldiers. 2. The messenger carried the message. 3. He bore (carried) sorrow firmly. 4. He will not neglect his (the) friends in misfortunes on-account of anger. 5. Do not ye as yet call (a man) great before ye see him dead.

6. They drank-together. 7. They will not drink the wine. 8. The wine has been drunk by the citizens. 9. The son ate-up his (the) paternal (possessions). 10. He came, he saw, he conquered.

VI. Other Irregularities.

1. Stems ending in a Digamma. (See p. 144.)

EXERCISE LXXIII.

1. Ἡ στρατιὰ αὔριον ἐκπλεύσεται (ἐκπλευσείται). 2. Ἄνεμος βορρῆς ἐναντίος τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπνύσεν. 3. Ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἄνδρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστειναν, ὅσοι μὴ ἐξέινυσαν αὐτῶν. 4. Ὅταν αἱ πόλεμοι τῇ πόλει πλησιάζωσιν, αἱ στρατιῶται ἀνερπάσαντες τὰ ὄπλα θέσονται πρὸς τὰς πύλας. 5. Πολλοὶς καὶ ἀσφοῖς ἀνδράσι κέκλυνται τὰνθρώπων. 6. Τίς οὐκ ἔν κλαύσει τὸν φίλον ἀνελχῇ; 7. Συγκέχυκε νῦν τὴν πίστιν ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς βίος. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι τὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων τάξεις συνέχεαν. 9. Οἱ νόμοι διὰ τὸν πόλεμον συγκεχυμένοι εἰσίν. 10. Ἰκαρος, ὁ τοῦ Δαυδάλου υἱός, τακέντος τοῦ κηροῦ καὶ τῶν πτερῶν περιβρύντων, εἰς τὸ πελαγὸς ἐνέπιπτεν.

1. The armament has sailed-out. 2. The wind will blow opposed to the armament. 3. The men will swim-away. 4. The soldier will run to the gate of the city. 5. The philosopher has wept-for human-affairs. 6. They did not-weep-for their unfortunate friends. 7. The winds have blown opposed to the ships. 8. The slaves poured the water. 9. The enemies have confounded the ranks of the Greeks. 10. The ships sailed-out.

2. Stems which suffer Metathesis, Syncope, &c. (See pp. 144, 145.)

EXERCISE LXXIV.

1. Σὺλαν ἀποβυλῶν νῖον ἔκλυνεν. 2. Ἡ Κορινθία χώρα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου, Διὸς υἱοῦ, τὸ ὄνομα ἔσχηκεν. 3. Τὸ στενόν, ἔνθα ὑπὸ τοῦ χρυσοῦ κριοῦ Ἑλλη κατηνέχθη, Ἑλλήσποντος ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἐκλήθη. 4. Οἱ ἄρχοντες πόλεις πολλὰς ἔσχον. 5. Πύρρος τινὸς τῶν στρατιωτῶν πρὸς Πειλοπίδαν, ἐμπετώκαμεν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους, τί μᾶλλον, εἶπεν, ἢ εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐκείνοι. 6. Ἀρταπίτης λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ εἶδε πεπτωκότα Κῦρον, καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν αὐτῷ. 7. ἐν ταύταις ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐγένεσθε καὶ ἐτράφητε. 8. Ἄμ' ἡλίῳ ἀνίσχοντι ἦλθε Προκλῆς, γεγονώς ἀπὸ Δαμαρίτου τοῦ Λάκωνος. 9. Ἡ ὄρνις τίκτει ὠά. 10. ταῦτα τίκτει πόλεμον καὶ ἔχθραν.

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144.)

2. Ἄνεμος
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ῖ ἐξένευσαν
στρατιῶται
πολλοῖς καὶ
ἐν κλυύσει
ἡρᾶς βίος.
οἱ νόμοι διὰ
δάδου νίος,
τὸ πέλαιος

ow opposed
The soldier
us wept-for
ate friends,
The slaves
e ranks of

(See

χώρα ἀπὸ
ἐνθα ὑπὸ
ῆς ἐκλήθη.
τῶν στρα-
τί μᾶλλον,
εἶδε πεπ-
φῶ. 7. ἐν
ἀνίσχοντι
ῆ ὄρνις

1. The fathers having lost their sons wept. 2. The Corinthian country will have its name from Corinthus, a son of Zeus. 3. The gods have called the narrow-strait Hellespont. 4. The king has held and will hold many cities. 5. The soldiers had fallen into the midst of (eis) the enemies. 6. The companions, having leaped-down from their horses, fell-over Cyrus. 7. He was born and brought-up in this city. 8. Procles is descended from Demaratus the Lacedaemonian. 9. The mother bore a beautiful child. 10. These-things have produced and will produce war and enmity.

VII. *Verbs which form their Second Aorists like the Verbs in μι.* (See p. 146.)

EXERCISE LXXV.

A.—1. Ἐν Δελφοῖς ἦν γεγραμμένον πρὸς τῷ γεω, τὸ Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν.* 2. Μὴ τλῆς † με προδοῦναι. 3. Ἡ τυρηνὴς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἔφυ. 4. Διὰ δίκης ἔβη νέμεσις εἰς Ἑλένην. 5. Ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφυ. 6. Ὀργιζόμενος ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἂν εἴ γνοιή. 7. Τλῆθε τοῖς σοῦς προσβλέπειν ἐναντίους ἐχθρούς. 8. Τὸ ἐνδύειν τὰ ὄπλα ἐκάδουν εἰ παλαιοὶ ζώσανθαι. 9. Λέγεται ὁ Ἡρακλῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Κέρβερον κῆρυ καταβῆναι. 10. Δαίδαλος ποιήσας πτέρυγας προσθετὰς ἐξέπτη μετὰ τοῦ Ἰκάρου.

1. He knew himself. 2. Know (pl.) yourselves. 3. He did not endure to betray me. 4. Do not ye endure to betray us. 5. He went into the city. 6. Do not go into the city. 7. Simple are (2 aor. of φέω) the words of truth. 8. Men in-anger (being angry) would not judge rightly. 9. Hercules descended to the dog Cerberus. 10. Daedalus and Icarus having made wings flew away.

* τό the saying.

† Subj. used as an imperative.

B.—1. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς πρῶτους ἀνθρώπους ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀνέ-
μειν λέγουσιν. 2. Κατὰ τὸν Πελοποννησιακὸν πόλεμον Μυτιλήνην,
πόλις ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λέσβῳ, ἵπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐλάβω. 3. Ὁ Πλάτων ἐτελεύ-
τησε τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδῆς καὶ ἑκατοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος, βιοῖς
ἑτος ἐν πρὸς τοῖς ὀγδοήκοντα. 4. Χίλιοι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῖς
τὰς ἐν Πηγαῖς ἐπιβάντες παρέπλευσαν ἐς Σικανῶνα. 5. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι
ἐν ἀλήθειαν γινώμι σπεύδουσιν. 6. Ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν ἐπὶ τῶν
πολεμίων ἀλῶναι. 7. Σίγγωθί μοι, ὦ πάτερ. 8. Εἰς τι καταθὶς
τοῦ κόσμου μέρος καὶ ἀποκρύψας σεαυτὸν πιστεύεις, ὅτι τὸν θεὸν
ἀποσέφευγας; 9. Ὁ δοῦλος ἔλαβεν ἀποδῶν τὸν δεσπότην. 10. Μή-
ποτε σεαυτὸν ἀπογνῶς.

1. The first men sprang out-of Attica. 2. In the (κατὰ) Peloponnesian war the cities in the island (of) Lesbos were taken by the Athenians. 3. Plato lived one year in addition to eighty. 4. The philosopher is said to have lived one hundred years. 5. Two thousand Athenians embarked upon the ships. 6. The cities having been taken by the enemies were razed-to-the-ground. 7. The fathers pardoned the boy. 8. The wicked having descended into some portion of the world, and having concealed themselves, believe that they have fled from God. 9. The slaves escaped from their masters. 10. He never despaired of himself.

VIII. *Verbs which have Perfects without any Present Tense.* (See p. 147.)

EXERCISE LXXVI.

1. Ἀχρηστον προειδέναι τὰ μέλλονα. 2. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ πάντων μέτρων ἵσασιν ἔχειν. 3. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι οὔτε δίκας ἤδεσαν, οὔτε νόμους. 4. Θεοὺς αἰδοῦ καὶ δεῖδιθι. 5. Ἴνδοι οὔτε δανείζουσιν οὔτε ἵσασιν δανείζεσθαι. 6. Δίπην εὖνους οἶδε θεραπεύειν λόγος. 7. Ὃς οὐτ' ἐρυθρίῳ οἶδεν οὔτε δεδιέναι, τὰ πρῶτα * πύσης τῆς ἀναιδείας ἔχει. 8. Ἔστιν ἡ Πελοπόννησος ἐοικυῖα φύλλῳ πλατάνου τὸ σχῆμα.†

1. The prophets know-beforehand the future. 2. We prophets knew-beforehand the future. 3. A good man knows (how) to have moderation in all-things (gen.). 4. He reverences and fears the gods. 5. They revered and feared the gods. 6. He knows neither (how) to reverence the gods nor to fear (them). 7. The Indians never lent-money-at-usury, nor did they know (how) to lend-money-on-usury. 8. The daughter resembles her mother.

* *The elements of all shamelessness.*

† *Accusative of reference.*

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VOCABULARIES.

Vocabulary 1.

'Αθηνᾶ, ἡ, the goddess Athena.
ἀλήθεια, ἡ, truth.
βασίλεια, ἡ, queen.
δίκη, ἡ, justice.
Μοῦσα, ἡ, Muse.
νύμφη, ἡ, bride.
ὁ, ἡ, τό, the.
πηγή, ἡ, fountain.
χώρα, ἡ, land.

Vocabulary 2.

αἰτία, ἡ, cause.
ἀρετή, ἡ, virtue.
ἀρχή, ἡ, beginning.
γῆ, ἡ, earth.
δοξα, ἡ, glory, reputation.
ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.
θεοσεβεία, ἡ, fear of God.
ρίζα, ἡ, root.
ῥώμη, ἡ, strength.
σοφία, ἡ, wisdom.
σφαῖρα, ἡ, globe.
φιλία, ἡ, friendship.
ψυχή, ἡ, soul.

Vocabulary 3.

'Αναξαγόρας, ὁ, Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher.
Γοργίας, ὁ, Gorgias, a Greek philosopher.
Ἑρμῆς, ὁ, the god Hermes.
εἰρετής, ὁ, discoverer.
Εὐριπίδης, ὁ, Euripides, a Greek tragic poet.
Ἱππίας, ὁ, Hippias, a Greek sophist.
μαθητής, ὁ, disciple.
νεανίας, ὁ, young-man.
Ὀρέστης, ὁ, Orestes, an Argive hero.
παλαίστρα, ἡ, wrestling-school.
πολίτης, ὁ, citizen.
Πρωταγόρας, ὁ, Protagoras, a Greek philosopher.
Σκυθῆς, ὁ, Scythian. [sophist.

σοφιστής, ὁ, sophist.

Τισίας, ὁ, Tisias, a Greek philosopher.

Vocabulary 4.

ἀδελφός, ὁ, brother.
ἀμβροσία, ἡ, ambrosia.
ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine.
ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, man.
ἄργυρος, ὁ, silver.
βάσανος, ἡ, touchstone, test.
Διόνυσος, ὁ, the god Dionysus.
δόλος, ὁ, guile.
θάνατος, ὁ, death.
θεός, ὁ, god.
θησαυρός, ὁ, treasure.
κακία, ἡ, vice.
νῆσος, ἡ, island.
σίτος, ὁ, food.
τρώπος, ὁ, (pl.) character.
ὑπνος, ὁ, sleep.
ὑπηρέτης, ὁ, minister.
χρυσός, ὁ, gold.

Vocabulary 5.

δέινδρον, τό, tree.
δῶρον, τό, gift.
εἰδωλον, τό, image.
ἴον, τό, violet.
λόγος, ὁ, word.
νόσος, ἡ, disease.
οἰκητήριον, τό, habitation.
οἶνος, ὁ, wine.
Ὀλυμπος, ὁ, Olympus.
ρόδον, τό, rose.
σημεῖον, τό, sign.
στέφανος, ὁ, crown.
φάρμακον, τό, medicine, remedy.
φύλλον, τό, leaf.

Vocabulary 6.

'Ανδρόγεως, ὁ, Androgeos, a Greek hero.
ἀνώγειον, τό, upper-room.
βωμός, ὁ, altar.

λαγώς, δ, hare.
 Μίνως, δ, Minos, a Greek hero.
 νεώς, δ, temple.
 Σάμιος, δ, Samian.
 ταώς, δ, peacock.
 υἱός, δ, son.

Vocabulary 7.

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good.
 δίδυμος, ἡ, οὐν, twin.
 καλός, ἡ, ὄν, beautiful.
 σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, wise.
 φίλιος, α, οὐν, friendly.

Vocabulary 8.

ἄνους, οὐν, foolish.
 ἄπλοῖς, ἡ, οὐν, simple.
 εὐνους, οὐν, well-disposed.
 ἱλαεὺς, ων, propitiations.
 κάτοπτρον, τό, mirror.
 νοῦς, δ, mind.
 ὀστοῦν, τό, bone.
 πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, faithful.
 πλοῦς, δ, voyage.
 σοφιστής, δ, sophist.
 τάφος, δ, tomb.
 χαλινός, δ, bridle.
 χρυσοῦς, ἡ, οὐν, golden.

Vocabulary 9.

Ἀραβ, Ἀραβος, δ, Arab.
 βίος, δ, life.
 γούψ, γυπός, δ, vulture.
 ἵππος, δ and ἡ, horse.
 ἰσχυρός, α, ὄν, strong.
 κήρυξ, κήρυκος, δ, herald.
 μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, δ, ant.
 ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, δ, talon.
 ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυκος, δ and ἡ, quail.
 πολύπονος, οὐ, laborious.
 φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ, vein.
 φύλαξ, φύλακος, δ, guard.

Vocabulary 10.

ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, ἡ, shield.
 ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ, hope.
 λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, ἡ, lamp.
 μακρός, α, ὄν, long.
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, δ and ἡ, bird.
 παῖς, παιδός, δ and ἡ, boy, girl.
 πατρίς, πατρίδος, ἡ, country.
 πρεσβύτερος, οὐ, δ, traitor, betrayer.

Vocabulary 11.

ἔρχαν, ἔρχοντος, δ, ruler.
 γέρον, γέροντος, δ, old-man.
 γίγαν, γίγαντος, δ, giant.
 λεων, λεόντος, δ, lion.
 νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night.
 Ποίαν, Ποιάντος, δ, Poes, a Greek hero.
 Φιλοκτήτης, δ, Philoctetes, a Greek hero.

Vocabulary 12.

Ἑλλη, Ἑλληνος, δ, Greek.
 ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος, δ, leader.
 ἴλη, θηρός, δ, wild-beast.
 θυγάτηρ, θυγάτρος, ἡ, daughter.
 λιμήν, λιμένος, δ, harbor.
 μητήρ, μητρός, ἡ, mother.
 πατήρ, πατρός, δ, father.
 ρήτωρ, ρήτορος, δ, orator.
 φόβηρος, α, οὐ, fearful, timid.
 χειμών, χειμῶνος, δ, winter.

Vocabulary 13.

ἀδικία, ἡ, injustice.
 ἀνδρεία, ἡ, valour.
 διάφορος, οὐ, distinguished.
 ἰσχύς, ἰσχύος, ἡ, strength.
 κακός, ἡ, ὄν, evil.
 κροκύδειλος, δ, crocodile.
 Μενων, Μεωνος, δ, an Ethiopian warrior.
 ὀφθαλμός, δ, eye.
 πόλις, πόλεως, ἡ, city.
 πράξις, πράξεως, ἡ, action.
 πύργος, δ, tower.
 στάσις, στάσεως, ἡ, fact.
 σύνεσις, συνέσεως, ἡ, intelligence.
 σὺς, σῆς, δ and ἡ, boar, sow, swine.
 φθόνος, δ, envy.
 φρόνησις, φρονήσεως, ἡ, prudence.

Vocabulary 14.

Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἀγαμέμνονος, δ, Agamemnon, a king of Argos, leader of the Greeks.
 Ἀτρεΐς, Ἀτρέως, δ, Atreus, a Greek hero.
 Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἀχιλλεύς, δ, Achilles, or Achilles, a Greek hero.
 βασιλεὺς, βασιλέως, δ, king.

11.

bull.
l-man.
ant.
beas, i G.
tates, a G.

12.

Greek.
leader.
st.
daughter.
ant.
her.
tor.
formulate.
center.

13.

hed.
th.
e.
Ethiopian
on.
t.
ence
ow, swine.
prudence.

14.

us, δ, Aga-
los, leader of
eus, a Greek
Achilleus,
co.
king.

βαῖς, βοῖς, δ and ἡ, bull, ox, cow.
γονεῖς, γονεῖς, δ, a parent, father.
γραις, γραις, ἡ, old-woman.
Δρύας, Δρύαντος, δ, Dryas, a Mace-
donian king.
ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care.
Κύρος, δ, Cyrus, a Persian king.
Λυκούργος, δ, Lycurgus, a Mace-
donian king.
Μακεδών, Μανέδωνος, δ, Mace-
donian.
Μενέλαος, δ, Menelaus, a Greek
hero.
νόμος, δ, law.
Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσσεύς, δ, Odysseus,
or Ulysses, a Greek hero.
Πάτροκλος, ου, δ, Patroclus, a Greek
hero.
πολύλογος, ον, talkative.
Πέρσης, ὁ, Persian.
Τηλέμαχος, δ, Telemachus, son of
Odysseus.
φίλος, δ, friend.
χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, useful.

Vocabulary 15.

αἰδώς, αἰδοῦς, ἡ, reverence.
ἄξιος, α, ον, worthy.
Ἀπόλλων, Ἀπόλλωνος, δ, the god
Apollo.
Ἀρτεμις, Ἀρτεμιδος, ἡ, the goddess
Artemis.
Γοργών, Γοργόνος, ἡ, Gorgon, a
fabulous monster.
δμῶς, δμῶς, δ, slave.
Ἐρατώ, Ερατοῦς, ἡ, Erato, one of
the Muses.
ἥρως, ἥρως, δ, hero.
ιστοριογράφος, δ, historian.
Κλειώ, Κλειοῦς, ἡ, Cho, one of the
Muses.
Κητώ, Κητοῦς, ἡ, Ceto, wife of
Phaenex.
Λητώ, Λητοῦς, ἡ, the goddess Leto
or Latona.
λυπηρός, α, ὄν, grievous.
λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, lyric.
ποιητής, δ, poet.
Φόρκυς, Φόρκυος, δ, Phorceya, a
fabulous personage.

Vocabulary 16.

Ἀστυγῆς, Ἀστυάγου, δ, Astyages,
a Median king.
διδάσκαλος, δ, teacher.
ἐκγονίς, δ, descendant.
Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλείους, δ, the god
Hercules or Hercules.
Λακεδαιμόνιος, δ, Lacedaemonian.
Μανδάνη, ἡ, Mandane, a Median
princess.
Μῆδος, δ, Mede.
Περικλῆς, Περικλείους, δ, Pericles, an
Athenian statesman.
Σοφοκλῆς, Σοφοκλείους, δ, Sophocles,
a tragic poet.
τραγῳδία, ἡ, tragedy.

Vocabulary 17.

ἄστυ, ἄστυς, τό, city.
γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk.
γένος, γένους, τό, race, kind.
γήρας, γήρας, τό, old-age.
γνῶσις, γνῶσις, τό, know.
δῆρν, δῆρν, τό, spear.
ἔπος, ἔπος, τό, word.
ζημία, ἡ, loss.
ἡδονή, ἡ, pleasure.
θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, wonderful.
κάμηλος, δ, camel.
κέρας, κέρατος, κέρως, τό, horn.
κέρδus, κέρδus, τό, gain.
κλέος, κλέους, τό, glory, renown.
κόσμος, δ, ornament.
κρατήρ, κρατήρος, δ, bowl.
μικρός, α, ὄν, small.
ὕπλον, τό, weapon.
οὖς, ὠτός, τό, ear.
πονηρός, α, ὄν, evil. [dread
πράγμα, πράγματος, τό, affair, the g.
σῶμα, σώματος, τό, body.
τείχος, τεύχους, τό, wall.
τέρας, τέρατος, τό, wonder, prodigy
χαλεπός, ἡ, ὄν, troublesome.
χωρισμός, δ, separation.

Vocabulary 18.

Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντος, δ, Atlas, a
fabulous personage.
βραχύς, εἰα, ὄ, short.
γλυκύς, εἰα, ὄ, sweet.
δέ, but.

ἔργοι, τό, work.
 εὐρύς, εἰς, ὁ, wide.
 εὐσεβεία, ἡ, piety.
 θέρος, θερούς, τό, summer.
 ἱατρός, ὁ, physician.
 ἱμάτιον, τό, garment.
 ἴσος, η, ον, equal.
 ἰχνος, ἰχνους, τό, footstep.
 κόλαξ, κόλακος, ὁ, flatterer.
 κρέας, κρέως, τό, flesh.
 λύπη, ἡ, grief.
 μέλας, αἶνα, αν, black.
 μὲν, indeed (usually untranslated).
 νέκνς, νέκνς, ὁ, dead-body, dead
 ὀξύς, εἰς, ὁ, sharp. [person].
 οὐρανός, ὁ, heaven.
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every.
 τᾶλας, αἶνα, αν, wretched.
 τέρψις, τέρψεως, ἡ, enjoyment.
 τέχνη, ἡ, art.
 τραχύς, εἰς, ὁ, rough.
 φιλοσοφία, ἡ, philosophy.
 φυγή, ἡ, flight, exile.
 φωνή, ἡ, voice.
 χαρίεις, εἰσα, εν, graceful, pleasant.
 χρόνος, ὁ, time.
 χωρίον, τό, place.
 ὠτίς, ὠτίδος, ἡ, bustard.
 ὠφέλιμος, η, ον, useful.

Vocabulary 19.

ἄδικος, η, ον, unjust.
 ἄθλιος, α, ον, wretched.
 ἀκρατής, εἰς, intemperate.
 ἀληθής, εἰς, true.
 ἀνελεύθερος, α, ον, not-free.
 ἀρσεν, εν, male.
 ἀσεβής, εἰς, impious.
 ἀσθενής, εἰς, weak.
 ἀσφαλής, εἰς, safe.
 ἀφρων, ον, senseless.
 ἀχαρίς, ι, ungraceful.
 δίκαιος, α, ον, just.
 δίπυχος, υ, two-cubits-broad.
 δυστυχής, εἰς, unfortunate.
 ελεύθερος, α, ον, free.
 εὐγενής, εἰς, well-born.
 εὐδαίμων, ον, fortunate.
 εὐσεβής, εἰς, pious.
 εὐτυχής, εἰς, fortunate.
 εὐχαρίς, ι, graceful.
 Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ, the god Zeus.

καταφυγή, ἡ, refuge.
 κολάστης, ὁ, chastiser.
 μαντις, μάντις, ὁ, prophet.
 μεγαληγορία, ἡ, boastfulness.
 μεγαλήγορος, ον, boastful.
 νέος, α, ον, young.
 οἶκος, ὁ, house.
 παιδεία, ἡ, instruction.
 σιωπή, ἡ, silence.
 στύλος, ὁ, pillar.
 σώφρων, ον, prudent.
 τόξευμα, τοξέυματος, τό, bow.
 ὑπερφρων, ον, proud.
 ψευδής, εἰς, false.

Vocabulary 20.

ἄγνός, ὡς, unknown.
 ἀπας, ασα, αν, all.
 ἀρπαξ, ἀγος, rapacious.
 κοινός, ἡ, ὁν, common.
 πένις, ης, poor.
 Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, ὁ, Plato, a
 Greek philosopher.
 φθόγγος, ὁ, voice, tune.
 φιλόσοφος, ὁ, philosopher.

Vocabulary 21.

Αἴακος, ον, ὁ, Aeneas, the judge of
 the dead.
 Ἄϊδης, Ἄϊδου, ὁ, Hades, the place
 of the dead.
 ἄλς, ἄλός, ἡ, sea.
 Ἀμάζων, Ἀμάζωνος, ἡ, Amazon, one
 of a race of warlike women.
 ἀνδρείος, α, ον, brave.
 ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, man.
 ἀπίστος, ον, faithless.
 Ἄρης, Ἄρεος, ὁ, the God Ares.
 Ἀρμονία, ἡ, Harmonia, a Greek
 heroine.
 Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ, the goddess Aphrodite.
 γυνή, γυναῖς, ἡ, woman, wife.
 εἰκών, εἰκόνας, ἡ, image.
 θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair.
 ἴστος, ὁ, loom.
 Κάδμος, ὁ, Cadmus, a Greek hero.
 Κάστωρ, Κάστωπος, ὁ, the god
 Castor.
 κενός, ἡ, ὁν, empty.
 κλειστή, ἡ, chest.
 κλεῖς, κλειδός, ἡ, key.

κῆρυ, κύνος, δ and ἡ, dog.
Μαία, ἡ, the goddess Maia.
μαρτυρία, ἡ, evidence.
μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, δ, witness.
ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ, ship.
ὀλίγος, ἡ, or, few. [Pollux.
Πολυδεύκης, Πολυδεύκου, δ, the god
πότμος, ἡ, or, drinkable.
σιγή, silence.
σωτήρ, σωτήρος, δ, preserver.
ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.
χεῖρ, χειρός, ἡ, hand.
ψυχρός, ἄ, or, cold.
ὑφέλεια, ἡ, service.

Vocabulary 22.

Ἀίγυπτος, ἡ, the country of Egypt.
ἀφρονία, ἡ, stupidity.
ἐλαίον, τό, oil.
ἦθος, ἦθους, τό, (pl.) character.
θάλαττα, ἡ, sea.
ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, δ, fish.
Κροῖσος, δ, Croesus, a Lydian king.
Λυδία, ἡ, the country of Lydia.
μέγας, ἀλη, α, great.
πληρής, es, full.
πλούσιος, δ, wealth.
πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, many, much.
ποταμός, δ, river.
πρῶτος, εἰα, ὅ, mild, gentle, tame.
πρόσδοτος, ἡ, revenue.
σῦκον, τό, fig.
τύχη, ἡ, fortune.
φόβος, δ, fear.

Vocabulary 23.

Ἀθήναιος, δ, Athenian.
Ἄιτνη, ἡ, Aetna, a burning moun-
tain in Sicily.
Ἀριστείδης, Ἀριστείδου, δ, Aris-
teides, an Athenian.
ἀτυχία, ἡ, misfortune.
βαθύς, εἰα, ὅ, deep.
βαρύς, εἰα, ὅ, heavy.
βίαιος, α, or, violent.
γέραιος, α, or, old.
διαίτα, ἡ, mode of life.
δοῦλος, δ, slave.
ἐγκρατής, es, moderate.
ἔθνος, ἔθνους, τό, nation.
ἑβρωμένος, α, or, strong.
εὐτυχία, ἡ, good fortune.

ἑκά, ἡ, godless.
Ἴνδος, δ, Indian.
Καλλίας, δ, Callias, an Athenian.
κλεπτός, ἡ, or, thievish.
κόραξ, κόρακος, δ, raven.
Κροτίας, δ, Cretias, an Athenian.
κτῆσιν, κτήσεως, ἡ, possession.
Κύκλωψ, Κύκλωπος, δ, Cyclops, a
fabulous monster.
Λακεδαιμόνιος, δ, Lacedaemonian.
λάλος, or, loquacious.
μεσότης, μεσότητος, ἡ, moderation.
παλαιός, α, or, old.
παραπλήσιος, α, or, similar.
πλούσιος, α, or, rich.
πτωχός, ἡ, or, poor.
σοφός, ἡ, or, wise.
Σπαρτιατικός, ἡ, or, Spartan.
Σωκράτης, Σωκράτους, δ, Socrates,
an Athenian philosopher.
φιλία, ἡ, friendship.
χελιδάν, χελιδόνος, ἡ, swallow.

Vocabulary 24.

αἰσχρός, α, or, base.
βουλή, ἡ, advice, counsel, council.
ἐχθρός, α, or, hostile.
ζῶον, τό, animal.
ἦβη, ἡ, youth.
ἡδύς, εἰα, ὅ, sweet.
θεῖπταν, (or θάσσαν), or, swifter;
comp. of ταχύς.
κακία, ἡ, vice.
λοιπός, ἡ, or, other.
οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one,
nothing.
ὄφης, ὄφεις, δ and ἡ, serpent.

Vocabulary 25.

ἀλγιστος, ἡ, or, irreg. superl. of
ἀλγεινός, most (or very) painful.
ἀναρχία, ἡ, anarchy.
δουλεία, ἡ, slavery.
ἐλάττων, or, less; irreg. comp. of
μικρός.
ἐμφυτος, or, implanted.
ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.
ἥλιος, δ, sun.
κρείττω, or, better; irreg. comp.
of ἀγαθός.
κτήμα, κτήματος, τό, possession.
μεῖζων, or, greater; irreg. comp. of
μέγας.

πλεῖον, *ov*, more; irreg. comp. οὐ
 πλεονεξία, *ή*, covetousness.
 σωφροσύνη, *ή*, prudence.

Vocabulary 26.

Ἀλκιβιάδης, *ο*, Alcibiades, an Athe-
 man general and statesman.
 ἀναιδεια, *ή*, shamelessness.
 ἄριστος, *η, ov*, best; irreg. superl. of
 ἀγαθός.
 δύναμις, *δυναμεις, ή*, power.
 δῶρεα, *δωρηματος, τό*, gift.
 ἐγκράτεια, *ή*, self-control.
 ἐπιτε, *adv*, sometimes.
 εὐχολία, *ή, ών*, good.
 ἡδύς, *εία, ύ*, pleasant.
 καιρός, *ο*, opportunity.
 κρατίστος, *η, ov*, irreg. superl. of
 ἀγαθός, best.
 νόσος, *ή*, disease.
 οὐκονία, *ή*, harmony.
 πλεῖστος, *η, ov*, most; irreg. superl.
 οὐ πονός.
 πόλις, πόλεως, *ή*, city.
 σαρξ, *ές*, flesh.
 φοινικός, *ή, ών*, bloody.

Vocabulary 27.

ἀριθμός, *ο*, number, extent.
 ἄρι, ἔργματος, *τό*, a lot.
 Ἀρχέδημος, *ο*, Archelamus, an
 Athenian.
 βῆμα, *Βηματος, τό*, a pace.
 Δαίμων, *ο*, Daemons, a Greek hero.
 δεκά, *indecl*, ten.
 δεύτερος, *α, ov*, second.
 διακοσίαι, *αι, α*, two hundred.
 ἑβδόμος, *η, ov*, seventh.
 εἰκοσι, *indecl*, twenty.
 εἰς, *μία, ύν*, one.
 ἑκατόν, *indecl*, a hundred.
 ἕκτος, *η, ov*, sixth.
 ἑξακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, six thousand.
 ἑξακόσιοι, *αι, α*, six hundred.
 ἑπτα, *indecl*, seven.
 ἑπτακόσιοι, *αι, α*, seven hundred.
 Εἰβοία, *ή*, the island Euboea.
 εἶρος, *εἶρους, τό*, a catkin.
 φητός, *ή, ών*, mallow.
 ἱππεύς, *ἱππέως, ο*, horseman.
 Κίλικια, *ή*, Cilicia, a country of Asia
 Minor.

Κρίτων, *Κρίτωνος, δ*, Criton, an
 Athenian.
 Κρήτη, *ή*, Crete, an island in the
 Mediterranean.
 Κύπρος, *ή*, Cyprus, an island on the
 coast of Asia Minor.
 Κύρνος, *ή*, Cymus, an island in the
 Mediterranean, now Corsica.
 Λέσβος, *ή*, Lesbos, an island on the
 coast of Asia Minor.
 μία, *see εἰς*.
 μέτρον, *τό*, measure.
 μύριοι, *αι, α*, ten thousand.
 ὁδός, *ή*, way, journey.
 ὀκτακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, eight thousand.
 ὀπλίτης, *ο*, armel-man.
 παρσάγγης, *ο*, parasang, about a
 league.
 πέμπτος, *η, ov*, fifth.
 πέντε, *indecl*, five.
 πενήκοντα, *indecl*, fifty.
 πλεθρον, *τό*, plethrum = 100 feet.
 ποῖς, ποδός, *ο*, foot.
 Σαρδῶ, *Σαρδούς, έ*, the island Sar-
 dinia.

Σάρος, *ο*, Sarus, a river of Cilicia.
 Σεμέλη, *ή*, Semele, a Greek heroine.
 Σικελία, *ή*, the island Sicily.
 Σόλων, *Σόλωνος, ο*, an Athenian
 sage.
 στάδιον, *τό*, stadium, about a furlong.
 σταθός, *ο*, stage.
 στρατεία, *στρατεύματος, τό*, army.
 τάξις, *τάξεως, ή*, rank.
 τέταρτος, *η, ov*, fourth.
 τετρακισχίλιοι, *αι, α*, four thousand.
 τετρακόσιοι, *αι, α*, four hundred.
 τετταρες, *α*, four.
 τρεῖς, *τρία*, three.
 τριάκοντα, *indecl*, thirty.
 τριμύριοι, *αι, α*, thirty thousand.
 τρίτος, *η, ov*, third.
 φελέ, *ή*, tribe.
 χίλιοι, *αι, α*, thousand.

Vocabulary 28.

ἀλλήλων, *αι, ov*, of-one-another.
 ἑαυτοῦ, *ή, ου*, his own.
 ἐγώ, *εἰσέ*, I.
 ἡμεῖς, *ἡμῶν*, pl. of ἐγώ.
 ἡμερος, *α, ov*, mild.
 ῥά, *εἰς*, and of ἐγώ.
 ὅτε, *adv*, neither nor.

πολέμιος, ὁ, enemy, hostile.
 σὺ, σοῦ, thou.
 ἡμεῖς, ὑμῶν, pl. of σὺ.
 ὠφέλιμος, ἡ, οὐ, usual.

Vocabulary 29.

ἑμός, ἡ, ὅν, my, mine.
 ἡμετέρος, α, οὐ, our.
 μεθήμεν, οὐ, ἄλλο.
 σός, σή, σόν, thy, thine.
 σπουδαῖος, α, οὐ, diligent.
 ἑμέτερος, α, οὐ, your.

Vocabulary 30.

ῥώμη, ἡ, ὀρίμιον.
 ὅδε, ἥδε, τούδε, this.
 αὐτός, αὐτή, ταῦτα, this.

Vocabulary 31.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, self.
 μήν, οὐ μή, δέ, month.
 ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, the same.
 στρατηγός, ὁ, general.
 ταῦτά, for τὰ αὐτά, from ὁ αὐτός.
 τρόπος, ὁ, manner.

Vocabulary 32.

ἄδελφος, οὐ, obscure.
 ἀνέμινα, ἀνέμικτος, τό, ὀμινα.
 Ἀργεῖος, α, οὐ, Argive, belonging to
 the Greek city of Argos.
 δέπικος, οὐ, two-footed.
 ἐκεῖνος, ἡ, ο, that.
 Ἐρυξ, Ἐρυκος, ἡ, Eryx, a city in
 Sicily.
 Ἐρως, Ἐρωτος, ὁ, Eros, the god of
 love.
 ἁρβεῖς, ἐμία, ἐν, no-one, used with
 imperatives, &c.
 ῥέως, ὁ, temple.
 ῥός, ὁ, much.
 ἁλβιος, α, οὐ, happy.
 ἥστις, ἥτις, ὅ, τι, whosoever, what-
 soever.
 τού, for οὗτινος ἤστινος, gen. of
 ὅστις.

οἷσία, ἡ, property.
 περιστέρη, ἡ, dove.
 Περσεύς, Περσεως, ὁ, Perseus, a
 Greek hero.
 πλῆθος, πλῆθους, τό, multitude.
 Σφίγξ, Σφιγγός, ἡ, Sphinx, a fabu-
 lous monster.
 τρίπους, οὐ, four-footed.

τίς, τί, who? what? some one, some-
 thing.
 τρίπους, οὐ, three-footed.

Vocabulary 33.

ἄφρων, οὐ, senseless.
 βροτός, ὁ, mortal.
 γραφεύς, γραφews, ὁ, painter.
 Διοφύσιος, ὁ, Dionysius, a Greek
 painter.
 δύο, δύοιν, two.
 ἑταῖρος, ὁ, companion.
 ἐλευθερία, ἡ, freedom.
 ἔτι, αἰν, still.
 εὐεργεσία, ἡ, good-doing.
 Ξανθίππος, ὁ, Xanthippus, an Athe-
 nian.
 ὅμοιος, α, οὐ, like.
 οὐποτε, adv, never.
 παῖδιον, τό, little-child.
 Περικλῆς, ὁ, Pericles, an Athenian.
 Πολύγνωτος, ὁ, Polygnotus, a Greek
 painter.
 Φίλιππος, ὁ, Philip, king of Macedon.

Vocabulary 34.

ἄθλιος, οὐ, miserable.
 γέλας, γέλατος, ὁ, laughter.
 γλασσία, ἡ, tongue.
 δυσμαχός, οὐ, unfortunate.
 ἐπτιμος, οὐ, honourable.
 κασίγυρος, ὁ, slasher.
 κούρας, ὁ, ruler.
 λόγος, ὁ, word.
 ἄλλαν, αἰν, rather.
 ἄθεν, adv, only.
 πολυκομῆαι, ἡ, poet, for πολυκομῆσαι
 in that class of rulers.
 συγγραφεύς, συγγραφέως, ὁ, his-
 torian.
 τολμήτος, αἰτή, οὐτο, such.
 φιλόπονος, οὐ, laborious.

Vocabulary 35.

ἄνω, ἔω, I look.
 ἀπερῶ, ἔω, I keep off.
 ἀποκτεῖσθαι, ἀποθῆναι, I die.
 ἀποτρέπω, ψω, I avert.
 ἀποτρέγω, ἔδωαι, or ἔδωμαι, I flee
 away.
 διακαλέω, βάλλω, I calumniate.
 εἶμι, ἐγώμαι, I am.
 ἐπιδολεσέω, σω, I plot-against.
 ἔχθω, ἔω, ἔχω, I hate.
 ἔχω, ἔχω, ἔχω, I have.

τε-χίζω, *σω*, I fortify.
 τιπτα, *φω*, I strike.
 υποτασσέ, *ξω*, I subordinate.
 φονέω, *σω*, I murder.
 φω, *σω*, I profane.
 καταδύω, I go down, sink, set.

Ἀγρολάος, δ, Agrolaus, a Spartan king.

ἄλλος, η, ο, other.

Ἀλεξάνδρος, δ, Alexander the Great
 King of Macedonia.

ἐμπαύριος, α, ου, sea-woman.

Δαδύλος, δ, Dadylus, a Libu's
 prince.

δάρικος, δ, daric, a Persian coin.

ἐλπίων, το, I hope.

Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ἡ, Hellas, or
 Greece.

ἐπιδύω, ἀνδρ, I dilly.

ἐπιδύω, ἡ, I dilly.

Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ, Thermopylae, a place in Greece.

λabyrinthos, δ, labyrinth.

Μαχίαν, ἡ, Machian, a Macedonian king.

Μελίαν, ἡ, Melian, a Greek king.

Μερόπης, Μερόπωντος, δ, Meropis,
 a Greek hero's mother.

Ὀϊστρος, δ, the poet Hesiod.

Ὀϊστρος, δ, Oistros, a Greek king.

Ὀϊστρος, δ, Oistros, a Greek king.

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Ὀϊστρος, δ, Oistros, a Greek king.

Vocabulary 39.

παι, δ, *σω*, παι, I play.

πα, δ, *σω*, πα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

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κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

Vocabulary 40.

παι, δ, *σω*, παι, I play.

πα, δ, *σω*, πα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

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κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

κα, δ, *σω*, κα, I play.

διὰ, prep. with acc., on-account of.
 ἔτι, ai. a. some.
 Ἐρεχθίδης, ὁ, descendant of Erech-
 thides.
 Ἐρεχθεύς, Ἐρεχθεύς, ὁ, Erechthous,
 an Athenian king.
 ἐπί, prep. with dat., for.
 Ἐπίς, Ἐπίς, ἡ, Epitrys; Ἐρινός,
 the Eries.
 εὖ, adv., well.
 Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ, Clytemnestra,
 a Greek heroine.
 μαθήμα, μαθημάτων, τό, learning.
 μετά, prep. with gen., with.
 Μεταδίδης, ο, Mithades, an Athenian
 general.
 Μνήμων (ἡ), ἡ, Memory.
 Νέστωρ Νεστόρος, ὁ, Nestor, a Greek
 hero.
 Ὀρέστης, ὁ, Orestes, a Greek hero.
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὁ and ἡ, bird.
 Ὀρφεύς, Ὀρφέας, ὁ, Orpheus, a
 Greek Thracian personage.
 παρά, prep. with gen., from.
 πείρα, ἡ, poverty.
 πικρός, ὁ, ὄν, bitter, sorrowful.
 σωτήρ, σωτήρος, ὁ, saviour.
 ταχύ, adv., quickly.
 τεχνίτης, ὁ, artisan.
 ὑπό, prep. governing gen., by.

Vocabulary 41.

ἀπαλλάσσω, ξω, I deliver.
 διαπερῶ, περῶ, I speak.
 διαφέρω, οῖω, I differ.
 ἐκκαίρω, αῖω, I burnish.
 ἐκκαλύπτω, ψω, I uncover.
 ἐπιτρέπω, ψω, I assign, entrust.
 ἐργάζομαι, οῖμαι, I do.
 κἀλω, οῖω, I call.
 κατακλύω, σω, I shut up.
 κατασπῆνω, ψω, I raze-to-the-
 ground.
 κατοικίζω, σω, I colonize.
 κλείω, σω, I shut.
 κλύω, κρύω, I judge.
 κρύπτω, ψω, I conceal.
 κτίζω, σω, I found.
 λίσσω, σω, I lose.
 περιγράφω, ψω, I define.
 πλέκω, ξω, I weave.
 πιστεύω, σω, I entrust.
 προστάσσω, ξω, I assign.

τελευτάω, ἥσος, I die.

φίρω, ρω, I mix.

αἷμα, αἵματος, τό, blood.
 ἄκρα, ἡ, citadel.
 ἀνθρώπινος, η, ον, of man, human.
 ἀπαιδευτός, ον, uneducated.
 Ἀσσύριος, α, ον, Assyrian.
 ἄτακτος, ον, unarranged.
 βασιλεία, ἡ, kingdom.
 Γρύλλος, ὁ, Gryllus, an Athenian.
 Διοδωρος, ὁ, Diolonus, an Athenian.
 διχόφωνος, ον, double-speaking.
 ἑκάστος, η, ον, each.
 Ἐρετρια, ἡ, Eretria, a town in
 Euboea.

ἔτος, ἔτους, τό, year.

θάλασσα, ἡ, sea.

θύρα, ἡ, door.

κηρῖς, κηρίδος, ἡ, greave.

ληστής, ὁ, robber.

Λιβύη, ἡ, Libya, country of Africa.

Μακεδονία, ἡ, the land of Macedonia.

μακίστος, η, ον, longest; irregular
 superl. of μακρός.

Νίνος, ὁ, Ninus, an ancient Assyrian

king.

Νίνος, ἡ, Nineveh, in Assyria.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, night.

πίτος, πίτους, ἡ, pane.

πρό, prep. governing gen., before.

πρῶτος, η, ον, first.

Σπάρτη, ἡ, the city of Sparta.

συνθήκη, ἡ, treaty.

Τύρος, ἡ, the city of Tyre.

χείρων, ον, worse; irregular com-
 parative of κακός.

Vocabulary 42.

ἀνάγω, ξω, I bring up.
 ἀφανίζω, σω, I make to disappear.
 ἐπιφέρω, οῖω, I bring-on.
 εὐφραίνω, αῖω, I gladden.
 θέλω, τῶω, I wish.
 καταλύω, σω, I overthrow.
 καταπύπτω, ψω, I send down.
 καταβλέγω, ξω, I hunt down.
 οἰκίζω, ῥωω, I associate.

ὀργάνον, ὀργάνου, τό, organ.

ὑποκαταστή, ον, impose.

δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy.

Διών, Δίωνος, δ. Dion, a Syracusan.
εἶθε, adv., expressive of a wish.

Ἑκτορ, Ἑκτορος, δ. Hector, a Trojan
warrior.

Κόρινθος, ἡ, Corinth, a city of
Greece.

ἔν, adv., now.

Παυσανίας, δ. Pausanias, a Lacedaemonian king.

πόλεμος, δ. war.

σατράπης, δ. satrap.

τάφος, δ. tomb.

τύραννος, δ. tyrant.

ὑπέρ, prep. governing gen., in behalf
of.

ὑπό, prep. with gen., by.

φόβος, δ. fear.

φως, φωτός, τό. light.

Χαλκίς, Χαλκίδος, ἡ, Chalcis, a city
of Euboea.

Vocabulary 43.

ἀσπάζω, σω. I carry off.

κατακόπτω, σω. I destroy.

κλέπτω, σω. I steal.

μαρτυροῦμαι, μαρτύρομαι and μαρτυρόμαι.
I am mad.

τρέπει, imperis, it is becoming.

σφάζω, σω. I kill.

τίνω, τίσω, I pay.

τρέπω, τρέψω, I turn.

φθείρω, φθερῶ, I destroy.

Ἄδωνις, Ἀδωνίδος, δ. Adonis, a
beautiful youth.

Άλκις, Αλκιος, δ. Ajax, a Greek hero.

Γαλάτης, δ. a Gaul.

δύναμις, δυνάμεως, ἡ, power.

κάλλος, κάλλους, τό, beauty.

κορπός, δ. fruit.

Κατάνη, ἡ, the city of Catana in
Sicily.

Μακεδονικός, ἡ, δν, Macedonian.

Μήδος, δ. a Mede.

μυελός, δ. marrow.

Νύμφη, ἡ, Nymph.

Πτολεμαῖος, δ. Ptolemæus, a Mace-
donian king.

πῖρ, πυρός, τό, fire.

Στησίχορος, δ. Stesichorus, an
ancient Greek poet.

Ἥλος, δ. Hyllas, a beautiful youth.

Vocabulary 44.

ἀναγράφω, σω. I record.

ἀποκινδυνεύω, σω. I risk.

ἀρχαί, σω. I rule.

δεῖ, must, ought, imperis, governs acc.

κλαίω, κλαύσω. I weep.

ποιεῶ, ἡσω. I do.

προσάσω, σω. I assign.

φράζω, σω. I explain.

ἀεί, adv., always.

βλαβερός, δ. ὄν, hurtful.

δή, adv., indeed.

εὐεργέτης, δ. benefactor.

μάτην, adv., in vain.

πρεσβύς, πρεσβέως, δ. old-man.

Vocabulary 45.

αἰνέομαι, αἰνυνόμαι, I repel.

δεχομαι, δέχομαι, I receive.

ὀτρυνω, ὀτρυνῶ, I urge.

πολεμίζω, σω. I go-to-war.

πορεύομαι, σομαι, I travel.

σπεύδω, σω. I hasten.

σφαλλω, σφαλονμαι, I ruin.

φείδομαι, σομαι, I spare.

ἀνδρείως, adv., bravely.

σωτηρία, ἡ, safety.

Vocabulary 46.

αἴρω, ἀρῶ, I raise.

ἀναπαύω, σω. I rest.

ἀποκρίσθαι, κρινούμαι, I answer.

γεύω, σω. I make to taste; γεύομαι,
I taste.

διανέμω, νεμῶ, I distribute.

ἐρωτάω, ἡσω, I ask.

καταστρεφω, σω. I subdue.

μεμφομαι, φομαι, I blame.

ἀρχή, ἡ, rule.

Ἀσία, ἡ, the country of Asia Minor.

κόσμος, δ. world.

Κροτωνιάτης, δ. of Croton, a Greek
city in Italy.

μέσος, η, ον, middle.

Μίλας, Μίλωνος, δ. Milon, an
athlete.

Ὀλυμπία, ἡ, Olympia, a town in Elis.

ὄργη, ἡ, anger.

Πλούτων, Πλούτωνος, δ. the god

Pluto.

Ποσειδῶν, Ποσειδῶνος, δ, the god

Poseidon, or Neptune.

ταύρος, δ, bull.

τιμῇ, ἡ, honour.

Vocabulary 47.

εἰσάγω, ἔω, I introduce.

ἐκτρέπω, ῶω, I turn out.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλατω, I drive.

καταβάλλω, βάλλω, I cast down.

καταλείπω, ψα, I leave behind.

καταφεύγω, ζήμαι or ζοίμαι, I fly—
for refuge.

παραίνω, πα, I advise.

περιβάλλω, Βαλά, I surround.

Αἴγυπτος, ἡ, the land of Egypt.

Ἀριστίππος, δ, Aristippus, a Greek
philosopher.

εἰ, conj., if.

ἐξ, prep. governing gen., out of.

Κυρηναῖος, ἡ, ὄν, of Cyrene, a city
in Africa.

λῃστεία, ἡ, piracy.

πάλαι, adv., formerly.

ποι, conj., whence?

πρός, prep. with acc., to.

Σάραπις, Σαράπιδος, ἡ, Sarapis, an
Egyptian deity.

Φαίδων, Φαιδωντος, δ, Phaeton, a
son of Apollo.

Vocabulary 48.

ἀγαπάω, ἤσω, I love.

ἀσπράττω, ῶω, I lighten.

βλάπτω, ῶω, I harm.

βοοῦναι, ἤσω, I thunder.

ἐρᾶω, ἐρασθήσονται (with gen.), I love.

ἐκκαίω, ἤσω, I consume.

ὀλοφύρομαι, ροίμαι, I pity.

σιωπάω, ἤσονται, I am silent.

συνκικνῶ, ἤσω, I throw-into-con-
fusion.

τολμάω, ἤσω, I dare.

ἀκμή, ἡ, bloom.

ἀμείνων, ὄν, irreg. comp. of ἀγαθός,
better.

ἡλικία, ἡ, age.

κερδῶ, κερδῶσις τό, gain.

πῶς, conj., how.

Vocabulary 49.

ἐθέλω, ἔσω, I wish.

ἡδομαι, ἡμεσσομαι, I am pleased.

ἰσχύω, σχύμαι, I heal.

μηχανεύωμαι, ἤσονται, I contrive.

πειράσκει, ἀσέει, I try.

τινάω, ἤσω, I toss.

χρήσμαι, χρῆσσομαι (with lat.), I use.

ἡμεροδρομέω, ὄν, courier.

ὑποδήμα, υποδηματός, τό, shoe.

Vocabulary 50.

ἀθμενέω, ἤσω, I am encouraged.

ἀνέλω, ἤτω, I neglect.

ἀπορώ, ἤσω, I am-in difficulty.

ἀσκέω, ἤσω, I practise.

δυστυχέω, ἤσω, I am-unfortunate.

ἐπαίρω, ἔσω, I raise.

εὐτυχέω, ἤσω, I am fortunate.

κρατέω, ἔσω, I conquer.

ποιέω, ἤσω, I labor.

προσδοκῶ, ἤσω, I expect.

συνλαβείω, λαΐσσομαι, I help.

τελέω, ἔσω, I fulfil.

φρονέω, ἤσω, I think; φρονέω
μεγα, I am hangbly.

Βελτίων, or, better, irreg. comp. of
ἀγαθός

δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, justice.

εὐχή, ἡ, prayer.

θευός, δ, passions.

μελι, μέλιτος, τό, honey.

οὐδέποτε, adv., never at any time.

ὥστερ, conj., as.

Vocabulary 51.

ἀδικέω, ἤσω, I injure.

ἀληθεύω, ἔσω, I speak-the-truth.

αἰδέομαι, ἔσονται, I reverence.

ἀπιστέω, ἤσω, I disbelieve.

δέσμαι, δεσσομαι, I want.

καταφρονέω, ἤσω, I despise.

μισέω, ἤσω, I hate.

πολιορκέω, ἤσω, I besiege.

φοβέομαι, ἤσονται, I fear.

ἀπόλυσις, ἀπαλύσσω, ἡ, release.

Τροία, ἡ, the city Troy.

Vocabulary 52.

ἀπαυρόω, ἔσω, I diminish.

δολέω, ἔσω, I deceive.

δουλέω, ἔσω, I enslave.

ἐκπεπρόω, ἔσω, I exult.

ζηλω, ἔσω, I strive after.

ἡμενέω, ἔσω, I raise up.

επειθεῖν, ὥσω, I humble.

ἐθαύω, ὥσω, I exult.

ἐκείλωτος, ὁ, captive.

ἐκείνω, ὁ, good-government.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, lite.

ἐλαττω, πλῆθος, τό, multitude.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, wisdom.

ἐλαττω, οὐ, prudent.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, οὐ, humble.

ἐλαττω, ἐλπίς, ὁ, violence.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, ἐλπίς, lofty.

ἐλαττω, φρενός, ὁ, soul.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, κολί.

Vocabulary 53.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I exult.

ἐλαττωμαι, ὥσωμαι, I pride myself.

ἐλαττωμαι, ὥσωμαι, I pride myself.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I pride myself.

ἐλαττω, adv. modestly.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, strength.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, necessity.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, power.

ἐλαττω, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, distinguished.

ἐλαττω, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, passion.

ἐλαττω, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, the h.

ἐλαττω, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, haughty.

Vocabulary 54.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I follow.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I deem worthy.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I follow.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I obtain.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I fight.

ἐλαττω, ὥσω, I benefit.

ἐλαττω, adv. nobly.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, power.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, power.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, οὐ, talkative.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, Lysander, a Lacelae-

monian general.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, οὐ, happy.

ἐλαττω, ὁ, οὐ, stout.

Vocabulary 55.

ἐλαττω, ἀναστῆσαι, I set up.

ἐλαττω, ἀναστῆσαι, I make turn

away, incl. I revolt.

ἐλαττω, ἀναστῆσαι, I make to stand.

καθίστημι, καταστήσω, I establish.

καθίστημι, παραστήσω, I make to

stand by.

καθίστημι, ἀναστήσω, I go-to-war.

καθίστημι, ἀναστήσω, I make to

confront.

ἀρχαί, ἀρχαί, ὁ, ruler.

ἀρχαί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, moderate.

ἀρχαί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, keen.

ἀρχαί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, judge.

ἀρχαί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, thirsty.

ἀρχαί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, powerful.

Ἡράκλειτος, ὁ, Heraclitus, a Greek

philosopher.

Ἰδιώτης, ὁ, private citizen.

Ἰωνικός, ὁ, ὁ, Ionian.

Κορινθίος, ὁ, οὐ, Corinthian.

κούφως, adv. lightly.

λίμνη, ὁ, lake.

Μίλητος, ὁ, the city Miletus, in Asia

Minor.

Νάξιος, ὁ, οὐ, of Naxos, an island in

the Aegean Sea.

πλήν, prep. and adv. except.

πλάττω, ὁ, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, distinguished.

πλάττω, ὁ, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίς, ally.

Τάνταλος, ὁ, Tantalus, a fabulous

personage.

τρόπαιοι, τό, trophy.

Vocabulary 56.

κρατέω, ὥσω, I am-in-power.

ὕπικω, ὥσω, I yield.

ἀθή, ἀθή, ὁ, mr.

Ἀθηναί, ἀθή, the city of Athens.

Ἀκαρίας, Ἀκαρίας, ὁ, Acarnanian

ἀξιολογος, οὐ, memorable.

ἀργός, ὁ, ὁ, idle.

Ἀρεῖος πάγος, ὁ, Areopagus.

ἐμψύχων, τό, emporium.

ἐνιστάς, ὁ, yen.

κατά, prep. with acc. by.

μεθ, ὁ, drunkenness.

Μίνως, ὁ, Minos, a king of Crete.

ναυτικός, ὁ, ὁ, naval.

ὀλιγαρχία, ὁ, oligarchy.

Πειραιεύς, Πειραιεύς, ὁ, Piraeus, the

port of Athens.

Πελοποννησιακός, ὁ, ὁ, Pelopon-

nesian.

στοιχείων, τό, element.
 τριόκοντα, uololli, thirty.
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water.

Vocabulary 57.

διατίθηναι, θίσω, I manage.
 δοῦναι, ξω, I seem.
 ἐπιτίθηναι, θήσω, I impose.
 μετατίθηναι, θήσω, I change.
 οἶκω, ἦσω, I dwell, I lodge.
 περιστήναι, θήσω, I put around.
 προκτεθῆναι, θήσω, I sell.
 προτιθῆναι, θήσω, I put forth, set
 forth.
 τίθηναι, θήσω, I place, give, enact,
 put.

ἀγών, ἀγῶνος, ό, contest.
 ἄθλον, τό, prize.
 ἀκροπόλις, ἀκροπόλεως, ἡ, acro-
 polis.
 ἀλλότριος, α, ον, of-others.
 ἀρχαίος, α, ον, difficult.
 δελτός, ἡ, tablet.
 θυή, ἡ, hue.
 ἴδιος, α, ον, own.
 ἰδρώς, ἰδρώτος, ό, sweat.
 κοινός, ἡ, όν, common.
 λέαινα, ἡ, lioness.
 Λυκούργος, ό, Lyncurgus, a Spartan
 lawgiver.
 οἶκία, ἡ, house.
 πτερόν, τό, feather.
 ραῖδιος, α, ον, easy.
 φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ, natura.
 χαλκοῦς, ἡ, όν, brazen.

Vocabulary 58.

ἀνατρέφω, ἐρέφω, I bring-up.
 ἀποτίθηναι, θήσω, I put-away.
 κατατίθηναι, θήσω, I lay-by.
 παροξύνω, ὤρω, I exhort.

αἶξ, αἰγός, ό and ἡ, goat.
 δέρη, ἡ, skin.
 ἐφόδιον, τό, travelling money.
 Κελτίβηρ, Κελτίβηρος, ό, Celti-
 berian.
 κράνος, κράνους, τό, helmet.
 Νεμεα, ἡ, Nemea, a place in Greece.
 περί, prep. with acc., around.

Vocabulary 59.

διαδίδωμι, δάσω, I distribute.
 δίδωμι, δάσω, I give.
 παραδίδωμι, δάσω, I hand over.
 προδίδωμι, δάσω, I betray.
 προσφέρω, οἶσω, I bring to.

βία, ἡ, force.
 γράμμα, γράμματος, τό, letter.
 ἔμπεδος, ον, lasting.
 ἐρπετος, ἡ, όν, creeping.
 ἐπὶθές, αὐν., immediately.
 ζημία, ἡ, penalty.
 ἡλικιώτης, ό, one of the same age.
 Κασσάβουτος, ό, Cambyses, a Persian
 king.
 κίρας, κέρας, τό, horn.
 Κίμων, Κίμωνος, ό, Cimon, an Athe-
 nian.
 μάκωρ, αἶρα, αρ, happy.
 πιστός, η, ον, faithful.
 Φοινίξ, Φοινίκος, ό, Phœnician.
 χώρα, ἡ, country.

Vocabulary 60.

ἀποδίδωμι, δάσω, I restore; in the
 mid, I sell.
 κόπελλον, τό, goblet.
 μήποτε, αὐν., never.
 ὀλιγός, η, ον, short.
 παρά, prep. with gen., by.

Vocabulary 61.

αἶδω, σω, I sing.
 ἀνίημι, ἦσω, I urge.
 ἀνίημι, ἦσω, I dismiss.
 ἐξίημι, ἦσω, I send forth.
 ἐπιέμαι, ἦσμαι, I desire.
 καθίημι, ἦσω, I let down.
 μεθίημι, ἦσω, I give up.
 παρίημι, ἦσω, I let pass by.
 περισσεύω, σω, I am superfluous.

ἀκτίς, ἀκτίνος, ἡ, beam.
 ἀνιδός, ό, banal.
 ἀφανής, ές, obscure.
 νίκη, ἡ, victory.
 Ξέρξης, ό, Xerxes, a Persian king.
 πίδα, ἡ, letter.
 φανερός, α, όν, manifest.

Vocabulary 62.

ἔδω, σω, I sug.
 ἀντιτάσσω, ῶ, I draw-up-against.
 ἀπείμι, I win-go-away.
 εἰμι, I will-go.
 ἐμβάλλω, βαλῶ, I invade.
 ἐπείμι, I will-go-out-to-meet.
 ἔπειμι, I will-advance.
 κάτειμι, I will-go-down.
 ζητέω, ἦσω, I seek.
 μένω, μένῳ, I remain.
 παρασκευάζω, σω, I make-preparations.
 πέρειμι, I will-pass-by.
 περίεμι, I will-go-round.
 πρόειμι, I will-go-to.

δειλός, ἡ, ὄν, cowardly.
 Διμήτηρ, Δημήτηρ, ἡ, the goddess Demeter.
 διχοστασία, ἡ, disension.
 εὐώσ, adv., thither.
 ἔρις, ἔρδος, ἡ, strife.
 Λαοταύρον, ὁ, Laotaurian.
 Μανδαίη, ἡ, Mandane, a Persian princess.
 ἤτη, conj. whether.
 παῖν, παῖνος, ὁ, pain.
 πάλιν, adv., again.
 Περσεφόνη, ἡ, the goddess Persephone, or Proserpine.
 πρῆγμα, πρῆγματος, τό, affair.
 φυγᾶς, φυγάδος, ὁ, exile.
 ὥς, as.

Vocabulary 63.

ἀσκήμαι, κείσομαι, I am dedicated.
 ἀθῶ, ἦσω, I flourish.
 ἐξαιδρακιδίζω, σω, I reduce to slavery.
 καθῆμαι, ἦσομαι, I sit.
 κείμαι, κείσομαι, I lie.
 φημί, φήσω, I say.

ἀσίστερος, α, ον, left-hand.
 Βάκτρα, τὰ, Bactria, a country in Asia.
 γλαῖξ, γλαυκός, ἡ, owl.
 μεταξύ, adv., between.
 Ὀλύμπιος, ὁ, Mount Olympus, in Greece.

Ὀσσα, ἡ, the mountain Ossa.

πῆ, η, η, together.

Ῥαδάμανθυς, ὁ, Radamanthus, a fabulous personage.

Τεαυή, τὰ, indeed, the Valley of Tempe, in Thessaly.

Ῥρκανία, Pyrenia, a country in Asia.

Vocabulary 64.

ἀναπύλλημι, πρήσω, I fill.
 ἐμπύρηνμι, πρήσω, I burn.
 κακῶ, ὥσω, I injure.
 κίχημι, χρήσω, I lend.
 κτασμαι, κτήσομαι, I obtain.
 οἶμαι, οἴσομαι, I think.
 οὔνημι, οὔσω, I benefit.
 ὑποτίθημι, φήσω, I suggest.
 χρη, imperis, it behoves.

ἀλήθεος, ἡ, ον, true.

ἀπιστία, ἡ, mistrust.

ἕκτος, ἡ, ον, capable.

κατακταί, ἡ, ον, to conquer.

κακιστός, ὁ, worst.

λαυαχία, ἡ, wealth.

πρόσβη, ἡ, embassy.

Σαλαμίς, Σαλαμίνος, ἡ, the island Salamis.

Vocabulary 65.

ἐξαί, ἐξάσομαι, I exhaust.
 διαίμαι, διήσομαι, I can, am able.
 ἐπαύρω, ὤσω, I defend.
 ἐπιστάμαι, στήσομαι, I know.
 ἔραμαι, I love.
 ἔω, ὤσω, I live.
 θεριπείω, σω, I attend to.
 κρεμάμαι, κρεμάσομαι, I hang.
 πλουτέω, ἔτω, I am rich.
 π, πηλαστέω, ὤσω, I insult.
 ὑπαίρω, ῶ, I am.

ἔλπος, ἔλπους, τό, grove.

ἀνίστημι, ον, unattached.

ἄσπετος, ἡ, heavy.

ἔως, ὄντος, ἡ, oak.

ἐπακός, ἡ, ὄν, acquainted-with horses.

Κολχός, ὁ, Colchian.

μεταβολή, ἡ, change.

πῶς, interrog. adv. how.
 χριστιαλλοι, τῶ, christianism.
 ψευδός, ψευδούς, τῶ, false.

Vocabulary 66.

ἀπαδεικνυμι, δείξω, I appoint.
 δεικνυμι, δείξω, I show.
 ἐπιδεικνυμι, δείξω, I display in.
 ἐπιδείκνυμι, δείξω, I exhibit.
 σπειδῶ, σῶ, I hasten.
 ὑποδεικνυμι, δείξω, I point out.

ἀληθῶς, adv. truly.
 βέλαιος, α, ον, him.
 Γωβρίαις, δ, Gobyas, a Persian.
 εὐροια, ἡ, good-will.
 ἦν, conditional particle, followed by
 subj. = εἰάν, it.
 κριτής, δ, judge.
 μικρός, δ, δόν, small.
 ὀξυθυμός, ον, quick-to-anger.
 σικαντῶ, ἡς, ον, of thyself, thy own.
 ψήφισμα, ψηφισματος, τό, decision.

Vocabulary 67.

ἀμφιδέννυμι, ἀμφέσω, ἀμφῶ, I
 clothe.
 ἀνυῖννυμι, ἀνείσω, I open.
 ἀπόλλυμι, ολέσω, I destroy.
 ἀποσκιδάννυμι, σκεδάσω, I scatter.
 διαφείθω, ἔω, I escape.
 ἐξαπατάω, ἥσω, I deceive.
 ἐξολλυνμι, ολέσω, I utterly destroy.
 ἐξορκῶ, I may swear.
 ἐπιζευγνυμι, ζευξω, I yoke on.
 ζευγνυμι, ζεύξω, I yoke.
 κατασβέννυμι, σβεσω, I extinguish.
 κεράννυμι, κεράσω, I mix.
 κορεννυμι, κορέσω, I satisfy—satiate.
 κρεαίννυμι, κρεαίσω, I fling.
 μιννυμι, μίξω, I mix.
 δαλνυμι, δλέσω, I destroy.
 ὀρνυμι, ὀρούμαι, I swear.
 ὄρνυμι, ὄρσω, I house.
 σπέννυμι, σβεσω, I extinguish.
 σπορέννυμι, σπορέσω, σπορέω, I
 spread out.
 συμπήγνυμι, πῆξαι, I compound.
 χειρῶ, ὥσω, I overcome.

ἀβρός, δ, δόν, mild.
 ἀκαίρια, ἡ, unseasonableness.

ἐπινύσσω, ἡ, feed—nurse.
 ἑταῖα, ἡ, companion.
 ἑταίριον, δ, dity.
 διζύος, α, ον, big-wheeled.
 Ἑλληνισμός, δ, ἡ, Hellenism, a Greek
 hero.
 εὐταξία, ἡ, good-order.
 ἦδη, adv. now.
 θέραι, ἡ, door.
 Ἰνδικός, ἡ, ἐν, Indian.
 κήδος, κήδους, τό, care.
 κούρη, ἡ, bed.
 κρήνη, ἡ, fountain.
 Λαγία, ἡ, Lagia, a place in Greece.
 μέλινος, ἡ, scold.
 Σαρπείριος, Σαρπείριος, δ, Χυτο-
 πύργος, a Greek pyramid or
 tower.
 Ὀξυθυμός, α, ον, Oxythymos.
 ὄρεα, ἡ, hills.
 ὕψος, ἡ, height.
 πικρὸς, ον, πικρὸς, bitter.
 πικρὸς, ον, πικρὸς, bitter.
 πύργος, ἡ, tower.
 ῥαῖς, ἡ, straw.
 σκία, ἡ, shade.
 Τένος, ἡ, a Greek island.
 ὕδα, ἡ, water.
 φειδύμενος, τῶ, φειδύμενος.
 φειξ, φειγός, δ, Phygias.
 χάλις, χάλις, ἡ, Phallos.
 χόλος, δ, anger.

Vocabulary 68.

αἰτέξω, σῶ, I ask.
 ἀλεξω, ἡσω, I ward off.
 ἀνέσω, φημι, I build.
 ἀντιπαρατάω, I answer.
 ἀπολαύω, αίσω, I enjoy.
 ἀχίνοια, ἀχίνοια, I am vexed.
 ῥοῖα, κῶα, I boil.
 γάμος, γαμέω, I marry (and of
 marriage in the sense of a woman).
 γενέω, γένω, I give birth to.
 ἐπιμαρτυράω, φημι, I show—prove.
 ἐπιμαρτυράω, σῶ, I show—prove.
 ἥκει, ἔξω, I am come.
 καθέλω, ἐδέω, I deep.
 καρτερόω, σῶ, I persevere on.
 μέλι, μέλι, μέλι, I am sweet.
 παῖς, παῖς, ἡ, I love.
 παῖς, παῖς, ἡ, I love.
 πρέπει, πρέπει, imperis, it is fitting.



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Καὶ κηδόνιος, α, ον, of Chalcidon, in Thrace.
χρυσόν, τό, gold.

Vocabulary 71.

ἀλίσκομαι, ἀλάσκει, I am taken.
ἀλησμονεύω, ἤσω, I am forgetful.
ἀνάγω, ζω, I carry.
ἀναλίσκω, λάσω, I expend.
ἐπισμνήσκω, μνήσω, I remind, mid.
I remember.
ἐποδηδρασκω, δρᾶσθαι, I run away.
γηράσκω, άσσομαι, I grow old.
διδάσκω, ξω, I teach.
εὑρίσκω, ἤσω, I find.
ἐόχομαι, ξημαι, I pray.
ἐλάσσομαι, σσομαι, I appease.
μεθύσκω, μεθέσω, I make drunk.
μνησκω, μνήσω, I remind, mid. I remember.
νέμω, νεμῶ, I dwell.
πάσχω, πείσσομαι, I suffer.
πένθειω, ἤσω, I mourn.

ἄνευ, adv. and prep. governing gen., without.
ἀποτροπή, η, preventive.
δεκάς, δεκάδος, δ, a period of ten.
δεκάτος, η, ον, tenth.
δικαίως, adv. justly.
εἰς, conj. to howed by subj., if.
ἐλάττω, δ, lower.
ἡμέρα, η, day.
ἔρος, έρως, τό, summer.
Ερμάνθουλος, δ, Ermanthulus, an Athenian.
εὐεργία, η, sacrifice.
ἐφραϊμος, ον, fated.
ἐσθητης, δ, slave.
πελαργός, δ, stoak.
πολυεργία, η, sorow.
πολυουία, η, drunkenness.
προς, δ, towards.
πυρά, η, pyre.
σκοτεινός, σκότειος, τό, darkness.
τή, η, tribune.
ὕψος, η, vote.

Vocabulary 72.

ἀλέω, ζω, I see.
αἶδω, I saw.
αἶσω, I, I see.

ἐκπίνω, πίνω, I drink out.
ἐλάττω, I spoke out.
ἐπείω, I will speak.
ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσσομαι, I go.
ἐφαγον, I ate, irreg. 2 Aor. from ἐσθῆν
ἤλαθον, irreg. 2 Aor. from ἐρχομαι.
I went.
κατεσθῶ, ἐδομαι, I eat up.
κατεφαγον, I ate up.
δοάω, εἰδομαι, I see.
παρὰ τοις, δρᾶσθαι, I come by.
παροτρύνω, σισα, I carry past.
περιδορ, I exhort. I.
πρὸς, ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσσομαι, I go before.
συσπίνω, πίνω, I drink with.
φαγέτω, see ἐφαγον.
φρονέω, ἤσω, I am sensible.

αἰών, αἰῶνος, δ, life.
ἀλλὰ, conj. but.
ἀπαξ, adv. once.
ἀτιμώς, ον, dishonoured.
ἀτρέκως, adv. truly.
βλαβή, η, harm.
Γάιος, δ, Caius, a Roman praenomen.
δαμα, δάματος, τό, house.
ἐπιμενέως, adv. firmly.
Καίσαρ, Καίσαρος, δ, Julius Caesar, Roman emperor.
μετρίως, adv. with moderation.
μήπω, adv. not yet used with imperative, &c.
οὐσία, η, property.
πισκαταθήκη, η, trust.
πέρης, πέματος, τό, ear.
Περσικός, η, δν, Persian.
πείω, adv. before.
ρεῖα, ρεματος, τό, stream.
τάχιστα, adv. very swiftly.
Φαρμάκης, δ, Pharmaceus, an Armenian king.

Vocabulary 73.

ἀναγράφω, σσω, I sub. = p.
ἐκπείω, πείσσομαι, πείσσειν, I swim out.
ἐκπίνω, πλείσσομαι, πλείσσειν, I swim out.
ἐκπύω, πείσσειν, I swim out.
ἐπείω, πείσσομαι, πείσσειν, I swim out.
ἐπείω, πείσσομαι, πείσσειν, I swim out.
ἐπείω, πείσσομαι, πείσσειν, I swim out.

ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *ρυσθῆναι*, *ρυσθῆναι*, I fall away.

πνέω, *πνέσθαι*, *πνευσθῆναι*, I blow.

ἐμπεσθῆναι, *χέω*, I confound.

τῆναι, *τῆναι*, I melt.

ἄνεμος, *δ*, wind.

ἄναι, adv. to-morrow.

βορρῆας, *δ*, north-wind.

ἐκείναι, *α*, or, opposed.

Ἰάκχος, *δ*, Iacchus, son of Daedalus.

ἄναι, *δ*, wax.

ἀναι, *τῶ*, weapon, *pl*. arms.

πυλῶν, *τῶ*, sea.

Πολοποννησιος, *α*, or, Peloponnesian.

πίστεως, *ἡ*, faith.

Vocabulary 74.

ἀνίσχω, *ἀνέξω*, or *ἀνασχήσω*, irreg. form of *ἀνέχω*. I rise.

ἐκλήθην, 2 aor. pass. of *καλέω*, I call.

ἐσχηκα, part. of *έχω*.

καταπηδάω, *ῥσω*, I leap-down.

πίπτω, *πεσθῆναι*, I fall.

τίκτω, *τέξομαι*, I produce.

ἄνα, adv. at-the-same-time.

Ἀρταπάτης, *δ*, Artapates, a Persian.

Δαμαράτος, *δ*, Damaratus, a Lacedaemonian.

Ἑλλη, *ἡ*, Helle, a Greek heroine.

Ἑλλησποντος, *δ*, the straits of the Hellespont.

ἐν, prep. governing *dat.*, in.

ἐνθα, conj. where.

ἐπειδή, conj. when.

ἐχθρα, *ἡ*, enmity.

κρύς, *δ*, rain.

Λάκων, *δ*, Lacedaemonian.

Πελοπίδας, *δ*, Pelopidas, a Theban.

Πρωκλής, *δ*, Procles, a Lacedaemonian.

στενός, *ἡ*, or, narrow, strait.

σύν, *τῶ*, with.

Vocabulary 75.

ἀνατρέφω, *σω*, I make to grow, 2 aor. spring.

ἀποσχεδῶ, *σχω*, I despair of.

ἀποκρυπτέ, *ψα*, I conceal.

βίω, *αἰσώμαι*, I live.

ἐλάων, irreg. aor., from *ἐλάττω*. I am taken.

ἐκπύσσομαι, *πύσσομαι*, *πύσσομαι*. I fly out.

ἐπιβιβαίνω, *βήσομαι*. I go-on.

ζώνου, *ζώσω*, I gird.

καταβαίνω, *βήσομαι*, I descend.

καταδύνω, I descend.

καυδύνω, *σω*, I am-in-danger.

ὀργίζω, *ίσω*, I make angry.

παραπλέω, *πλεύσομαι*, I sail by.

προσβλέπω, *βω*, I look to.

συγγιγνώσκω, *γνώσομαι*, I put you.

[τλάω] *τλήσομαι*, I dare.

Δέλφοι, *οἱ*, Delphi, a town and temple in Greece.

δεσπότης, *δ*, master.

ἐκατοστής, *ἡ*, or, hundredth.

Ἑλλη, *ἡ*, Hellen, a Greek heroine.

Κέρβερος, *δ*, Cerberus, a fabulous monster.

Κόρινθος, *δ*, Corinth, a Greek hero.

Μυτιλήνη, *ἡ*, Mytilene, a city in Lesbos.

νέμεσις, *νέμεσις*, *ἡ*, vengeance.

ὀγδοήκοντα, indecl., eighty.

ὀγδοος, *η*, or, eighth.

Ὀλυμπιάς, Ὀλυμπιάδος, *ἡ*, Olympiad.

Πηγάι, *αἱ*, Pega, a town in Greece.

Πλάτων, *δ*, Plato, a Greek philosopher.

προσθετός, *όν*, attached.

πτερυξ, *πτερυγος*, *ἡ*, wing.

Σικύων, *δ*, Sicyon, a Greek city.

Vocabulary 76.

δανείζω, *σω*, I lend-money-at-usury.

δειδύκα, *οἱ*, *δεδα*, I fear.

εἶκα, I resemble, appear.

ἐπιβιβάζω, *σω*, I blu li.

ἴσασιν, *ν*, they know, irreg., 3rd pl of *οἶδα*.

οἶδα, I know.

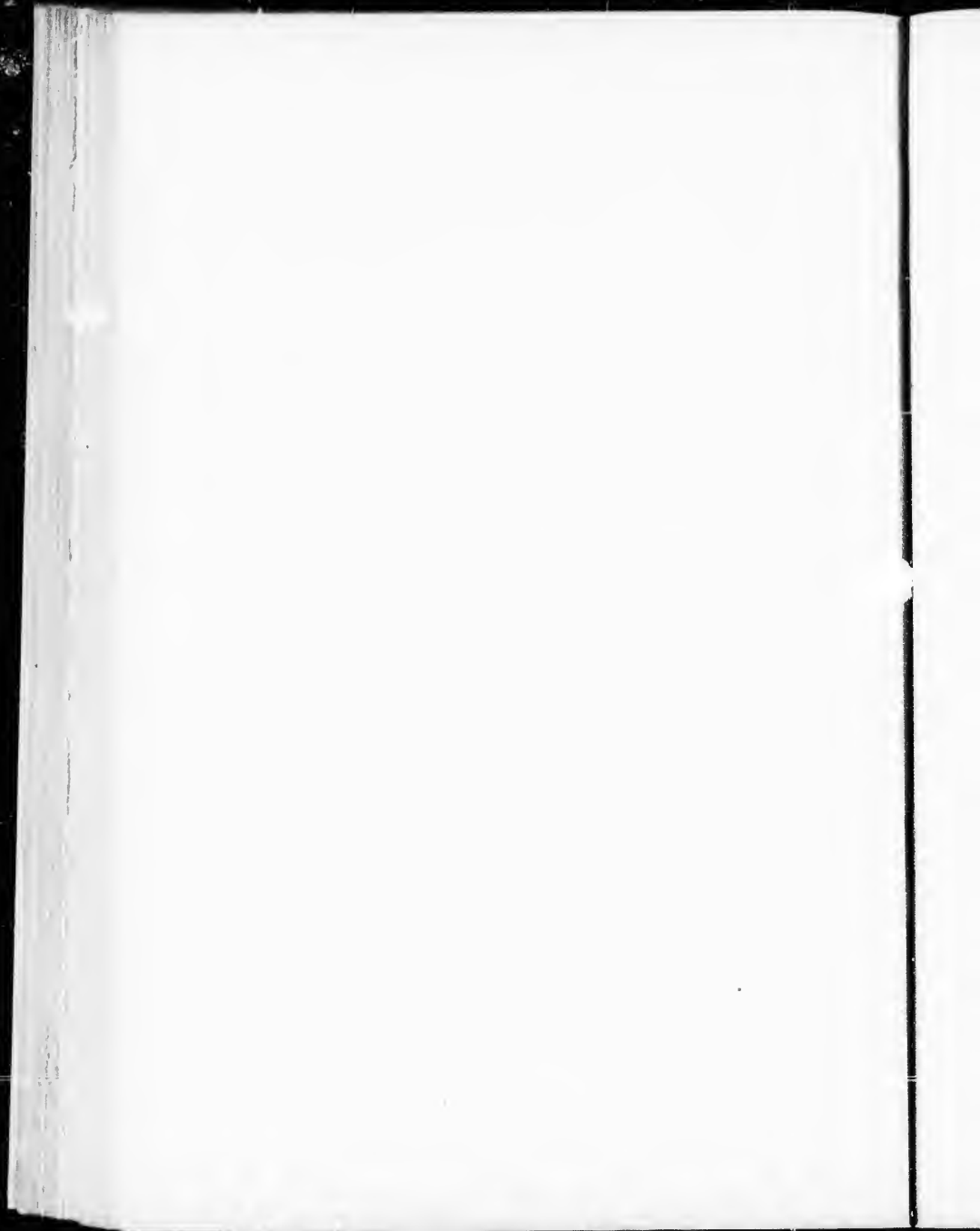
πρόοδα, I know before hand.

ἀναιδέα, *ἡ*, shameless-ness.

ἀχρηστος, *όν*, useless.

μετρω, *τῶ*, meditation.

πλάτανος, *ἡ*, plane-tree.



[illegible]

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πῶς.

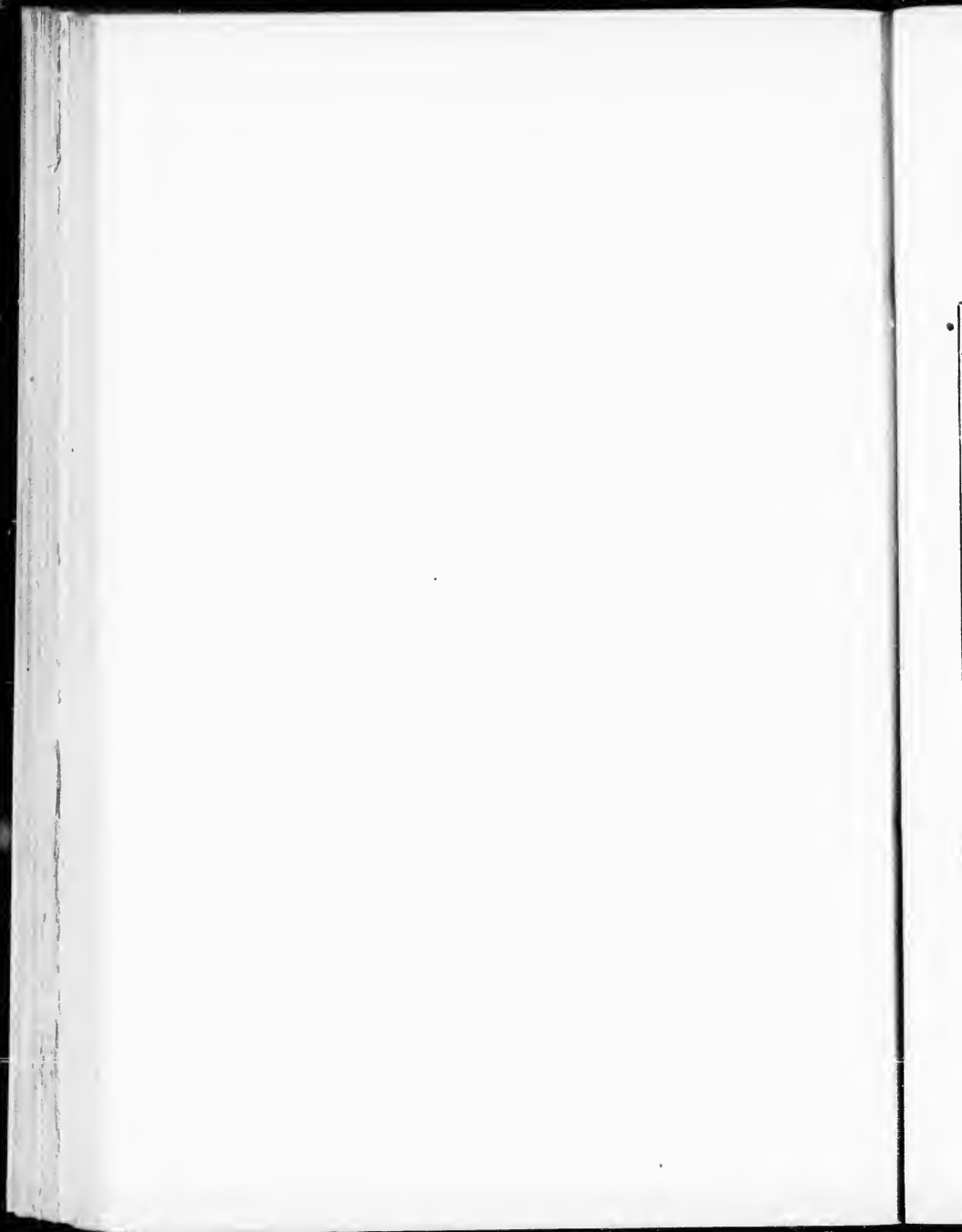
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[illegible]

	USEFUL.	WOMAN.	GREEK.
αριστός, ἡ, ὄν.	useful, χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν. ὡς ἐλπί-	weapon, ὅπλον, τό	woman, of A. γυνὴ, ἡ, ὄν.
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	useless, ἀχρηστός, ὄν.	weep, κλαίω, κλαύσσομαι,	wonderful, θαύματος, ὄν.
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	valour, ἀνδρεία, ἡ	well, εὖ, ἄντ., κολῶς, ἄντ.	wonderful, θαύματος, ὄν.
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	variance, (ant. at), στασιάζω,	well-to-do, εὐχερής, ἔς	would, ἄντ., τό
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	vine, φλέψ, φλεβός, ἡ	went, ἦλθον	would, ἄντ., τό
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	vinegar, ῥεμασίς, ῥεμασιεύω	when, ὅτε, ὅτῃ, ὅτῃ ; ὅτε, ὅτῃ ;	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	violence, ὕβρις, ὕβρεως, ἡ	when? πότε, interrog.	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	violet, ἰών, τό	where? εἴθε, ἄντ. and ὅτῃ.	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ	whether, ποτε, ἄντ.	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	voice, φωνή, ἡ	whither? ποῦ, interrog. ἄντ.	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	vote, ψήφος, ἡ	who, τις, τί	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	vulture, γυψ, γυψός, ὄ and ἡ	whosever, ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	walling, κώκυτος, ὄ	wide, εὐρύς, εἴς, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	wall, τεῖχος, τεχνίτης, τό	wife, γυνή, γυναῖκάς, ἡ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	want, δεῖσθαι, δεησάσθαι	wild-beast, θήρ, θηρὸς, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	wand-off, ἀλεξίω, ἀλεξήσω	willing, willingly, ἑκὼν, οὐδῶς,	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	war, πόλεμος, ὄ	wind, ὄρεας, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό	wine, οἶνος, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	way, ὁδός, ἡ	wish, πτερυγός, πτέρυγος, ἡ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	weak, ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν	whiter, λευκώ, λευκώτος, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.	wealth, πλοῦτος, ὄ	wisdom, σοφία, ἡ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		wise, σοφός, ἡ, ὄν	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		wish, βουλάσθαι, ἡσθαι	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		wish, θέλω, ἡσθαι, ἡσθαι	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		wish, μετὰ (with gen.), ἡσθαι	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		wish, ὅτι, ἡσθαι, ἡσθαι	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		without, ἀνε, ἄντ. and prep.	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		without grief, ἀλυπος, ὄν	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		witness, μαρτυρῶ, μαρτυρός, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		wolf, λύκος, ὄ	would, ἄντ., ὄν
αἰών, ἡ, ὄν.		woman, γυνή, γυναῖκάς, ἡ	would, ἄντ., ὄν



THE DECLENSIONS

WITH THE CASES ARRANGED AS IN THE
PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER.

THE ARTICLE.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Singular.				
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	<i>the</i>
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	<i>the</i>
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
Dual.				
N. A.	τώ	τά	τώ	<i>the</i>
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
Plural.				
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	<i>the</i>
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the</i>
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

1. *Feminines.*

Singular.			
N. V.	χώρᾱ Land.	γλῶσσᾱ Tongue.	τιμή Honour.
Acc.	χώρᾱ-ν	γλῶσσᾱ-ν	τιμή-ν
Gen.	χώρᾱς	γλῶσσῆς	τιμῆς
Dat.	χώρᾳ	γλῶσση	τιμῇ

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	χώρᾱ χώραιν	γλώσσᾱ γλώσσαιν	τιμῇ τιμαῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	χώραι χωρᾶς χωρῶν χωραις	γλώσσαι γλώσσας γλωσσῶν γλώσσαις	τιμαί τιμᾶς τιμῶν τιμαῖς

2. Masculines.

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεανία-ς Young- -ναι. νεανία νεανία-ν νεανίου νεανίᾳ	πολιτή-ς Citizen. πολίτα πολιτή-ν πολίτου πολίτῃ	Ἑρμῆ-ς Hermes Ἑρμῇ (god) Ἑρμῆ-ν Ἑρμοῦ Ἑρμῇ
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νεανίᾱ νεανίαιν	πολιτέᾱ πολιτέαιν	Ἑρμαῖ Statues of Ἑρμαῖν Hermes.
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νεανίαι νεανίας νεανιῶν νεανίαις	πολίται πολιτᾶς πολιτῶν πολιταῖς	Ἑρμαῖ Statues of Ἑρμᾶς Hermes. Ἑρμῶν Ἑρμαῖς

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	Masc. ὁ ἄνθρωπο-ς Man. ἄνθρωπε ἄνθρωπο-ν ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπῳ	Fem. ἡ νῆσο-ς Island. νῆσε νῆσο-ν νῆσου νῆσῳ	Neut. τὸ δῶρο-ν Gift. δῶρο-ν δῶρο-ν δῶρου δῶρῳ
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	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἀνθρώπω	νήσω	δώρω
G. D.	ἀνθρώπων	νήστων	δώρων
Plural.			
N. V.	ἄνθρωποι	νήσοι	δώρα
Acc.	ἀνθρώπους	νήστους	δῶρα
Gen.	ἀνθρώπων	νήστων	δώρων
Dat.	ἀνθρώποις	νήσοις	δώροις

Attic Second Declension containing Stems ending in ω.

Sing.		
N. V.	ὁ νεώ-ς Temple.	τὸ ἀνώγειω-ν Upper-room.
Acc.	νεώ-ν	ἀνώγειω-ν
Gen.	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
Dat.	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω
Dual.		
N. V. A.	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
G. D.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων
Plural.		
N. V.	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω
Acc.	νεῶς	ἀνώγειω
Gen.	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων
Dat.	νεῶς	ἀνώγειως

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.			
Nom.	ἀγαθός Good.	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	ἀγαθῷ ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθῇ ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθῷ ἀγαθοῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἀγαθοί ἀγαθούς ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαί ἀγαθάς ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθὰ ἀγαθὰ ἀγαθῶν ἀγαθοῖς
Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φίλος <i>Friendly.</i> φίλιε φίλιον φιλίου φιλίῳ	φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱ φιλίᾱν φιλίῳς φιλίᾳ	φίλιον φίλιον φίλιον φιλίου φιλίῳ
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	φιλίῳ φιλίουν	φιλίᾱ φιλίαυν	φιλίῳ φιλίουν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φίλιοι φιλίους φιλίων φιλίοις	φίλιαι φιλιάς φιλίων φιλίας	φίλιᾱ φίλιᾱ φιλίων φιλίοις

CONTRACTED SECOND DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES,
AND CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND
SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. *Contracted Substantives.*

Sing.	ὁ νόο-ς <i>Mind.</i>	νοῦ-ς	τὸ ὀστέο-ν <i>Bone.</i>	ὀστοῦ-ν
Nom.	νόε	νοῦ	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Voc.	νόο-ν	νοῦ-ν	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Acc.	νόου	νοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
Gen.	νόῳ	νοῦ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῦ
Dat.	νόῳ	νοῦ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῦ

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	νόω νόοιν	νώ νοῖν	ὀστέω ὀστέοιν	ὀστώ ὀστοῖν
Plural. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	νόοι νόους νόων νόοις	νοῖ νοῦς νών νοῖς	ὀστέᾱ ὀστέᾱ ὀστέων ὀστέοις	ὀστᾶ ὀστᾶ ὀστών ὀστοῖς

2. Contracted Adjectives.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular. Nom.	χρῦσεος <i>Golden.</i> χρυσοῦς χρῦσειον χρυσοῖν	χρυσῆᾱ χρυσῇ χρυσῆων χρυσῇν	χρῦσειον χρυσοῖν χρῦσειον χρυσοῖν
Acc.	χρῦσειον χρυσοῖν	χρυσῆαν χρυσῇν	χρῦσειον χρυσοῖν
Gen.	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας χρυσῆς	χρυσέου χρυσοῦ
Dat.	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ χρυσῷ
Dual. N. A.	χρυσέω χρυσῶ	χρυσῆᾱ χρυσᾶ	χρυσέω χρυσῶ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν	χρυσῆαιν χρυσᾶιν	χρυσέοιν χρυσοῖν
Plural. Nom.	χρῦσσοι χρυσσοῖ	χρῦσσαι χρυσσαῖ	χρῦσσεᾱ χρυσσαῖ
Acc.	χρῦσσοις χρυσσοῖς	χρῦσσᾱς χρυσσᾶς	χρῦσσεᾱ χρυσσᾶς
Gen.	χρῦσσῶν χρυσσῶν	χρῦσσῶν χρυσσῶν	χρῦσσῶν χρυσσῶν
Dat.	χρῦσσοῖς χρυσσοῖς	χρῦσσᾶις χρυσσᾶις	χρῦσσοῖς χρυσσοῖς

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄπλoος <i>Simple.</i>	ἄπλoῃ	ἄπλoον
	ἄπλoῖς	ἄπλῃ	ἄπλoῦν
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄπλoον	ἄπλoῃν	ἄπλoον
	ἄπλoῦν	ἄπλῃν	ἄπλoῦν
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄπλoου	ἄπλoῃς	ἄπλoου
	ἄπλoῦ	ἄπλῆς	ἄπλoῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄπλoῳ	ἄπλoῃ	ἄπλoῳ
	ἄπλῳ	ἄπλῇ	ἄπλῳ
Dual.			
<i>N. A.</i>	ἄπλoῳ	ἄπλoᾱ	ἄπλoῳ
	ἄπλῳ	ἄπλᾱ	ἄπλῳ
<i>G. D.</i>	ἄπλoοιν	ἄπλoαῖν	ἄπλoοιν
	ἄπλoῖν	ἄπλᾱῖν	ἄπλoῖν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄπλoοι	ἄπλoαῖ	ἄπλoᾱ
	ἄπλoῖ	ἄπλᾱῖ	ἄπλᾱ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἄπλoος	ἄπλoας	ἄπλoᾱ
	ἄπλoῖς	ἄπλᾱς	ἄπλᾱ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἄπλoων	ἄπλoων	ἄπλoων
	ἄπλῳν	ἄπλῳν	ἄπλῳν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄπλoοις	ἄπλoαῖς	ἄπλoοις
	ἄπλoῖς	ἄπλᾱῖς	ἄπλoῖς

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Stems ending in the Guttural and Labial Mutes, κ, γ, χ, and π, ρ, φ.

Singular.		
<i>Nom. Voc.</i>	ὁ φύλαξ <i>Guard.</i>	ἡ φλέψ <i>Vein.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	φύλακ-ᾱ	φλέβ-ᾱ
<i>Gen.</i>	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός
<i>Dat.</i>	φύλακ-ι	φλεβ-ι

Neut.

τλόν
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τλόν

πλώ
πλώ
πλώ
πλώ

πλόα
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πλόα
πλόα

Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	φύλακ-ε φύλακ-οιν	φλέβ-ε φλέβ-οιν
Plural. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	φύλακ-ες φύλακ-ᾶς φύλακ-ων φύλαξι(ν)	φλέβ-ες φλέβ-ᾶς φλέβ-ων φλεψί(ν)

2. Stems ending in the Dental Mutes, τ, δ, θ.

Singular. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἡ λαμπά-ς Torch. λαμπάδ-ᾶ λαμπάδ-ος λαμπάδ-ι	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις Bird. ὄρνι-ν ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	λαμπάδ-ε λαμπάδ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν
Plural. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	λαμπάδ-ες λαμπάδ-ᾶς λαμπάδ-ων λαμπά-σι(ν)	ὄρνιθ-ες ὄρνιθ-ᾶς ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν)

3. Stems ending in αντ, οντ.

Sing. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ὁ γίγα-ς Giant. γίγαν γίγαντ-ᾶ γίγαντ-ος γίγαντ-ι	ὁ ὀδού-ς Tooth. ὀδού-ς ὀδούτ-ᾶ ὀδόντ-ος ὀδόντ-ι	ὁ λέων Lion. λέων λέοντ-ᾶ λέοντ-ος λέοντ-ι
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	γίγαντ-ε γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-ε ὀδόντ-οιν	λέοντ-ε λέοντ-οιν

N.
ives.
bial Mutes,

b Vein.

3-ᾶ
3-ός
3-ῖ

Sing.			
Nom.	ὁ ἡγεμὼν <i>Leader</i>	ὁ ῥήτωρ <i>Orator.</i>	ἡ μήτηρ <i>Mother.</i>
Voc.	ἡγεμόν	ῥήτωρ	μήτερ
Acc.	ἡγεμόν-α	ῥήτωρ-α	μήτερ-α
Gen.	ἡγεμόν-ος	ῥήτωρ-ος	μήτρ-ός
Dat.	ἡγεμόν-ι	ῥήτωρ-ι	μήτρ-ί
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡγεμόν-ε	ῥήτωρ-ε	μήτέρ-ε
G. D.	ἡγεμόν-οιν	ῥήτόρ-οιν	μήτέρ-οιν
Plural.			
N. V.	ἡγεμόν-ες	ῥήτωρ-ες	μήτέρ-ες
Acc.	ἡγεμόν-ας	ῥήτωρ-ας	μήτέρ-ας
Gen.	ἡγεμόν-ων	ῥήτόρ-ων	μήτέρ-ων
Dat.	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	ῥήτωρ-σι(ν)	μήτρᾱ-σι(ν)

Mother.

-a
ós
f

-a
-oluv

-es
-as
-oluv
-σι(ν)

Voc
Acc
Gen
Dat

Du
N. V
G.

Plu
N.

Ac
G
D

[illegible]

Ἑλληνας, *ἑ, Hellenas, a Greek*.
 Ἑλληνισμός, *ἑ, Hellenism, a Greek*.
 Ἑλλάς, *ἡ, Helle, a Greek heroine*.
 Ἑλλάς ποῦτος, *ἑ, the straits of the Hellespont*.
 ἐν, prep. governing *dat., in*.
 ἐνθα, conj., *where*.
 ἐπιδῆ, conj., *when*.
 ἐχθρα, *ἡ, enemy*.
 κρός, *ἑ, ram*.
 Λάκων, Λάκωνος, *ἑ, Lacedæmonian*.
 Πελοπίδας, *ἑ, Pelopidas, a Theban*.
 Πρωκλῆς, Πρωκλέως, *ἑ, Procles, a Lacedæmonian*.
 στενός, *ἡ, ὄν, narrow, strait*.
 θῶν, τό, *egg*.

Vocabulary 75.

ἀναθῆναι, σῶ, I make to grow, 2 aor.
spring.
ἀποθνήσκειν, θνήσκειν, I despair of.
ἀποκρύπτειν, ψα, I conceal.
βίβω, αἰσῶμαι, I live.

Πλάταν, Πλάτωνος, ὁ, Plato, a Greek philosopher.
 προσθετός, ὄν, attached.
 πτερυξ, πτερυγος, ἡ, wing.
 Σικων, Σικωνος, ἡ, Sicyon, a Greek city.

Vocabulary 76.

δαρίζω, σω, I lend-money-at-usury.
 δέδωκα, or δέδα, I gave.
 έσκα, I resemble, appear.
 ερεθίζω, σω, I bluih.
 ίσασιν, they know, irreg. 3rd pl
 of οίδα.
 οίδα, I know.
 πρόοιδα, I know beforehand.

ἀναιδεία, ἡ, shamelessness.
 ἄχρηστος, ον, useless.
 μετιον, τό, moderation.
 πλάτανος, ἡ, plane-tree.

, 6, Plato, a Greek

ched.

h, wing.

h, Sicyon, a Greek

ary 76.

at-money-at-usury.

I fear.

appear.

h.

ow, irreg., 3rd pl

efore hand.

closeness.

less.

ation.

estree.

nto, 1

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α, ἀποτρέπω, ψω
τα, Βάκτρα, τὰ
arīan, βαρβαρὸς, ὁ
, αἰσχυρός, ὁ
μαχη, ἡ
le-on - horseback, ἵππε-
αχία, ἡ
n, ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, ἡ
tiful, κάλως, ἡ, ὄν
ity, κάλλος, κάλλους, τό
me, γίγνομαι, γειησμαι
me-master-of, κυριεύω,
oming, it is, πρέπει, impers.
κοιτη, ἡ
μελιττα, ἡ
to, πρό, prep. (governs
en), πριν, adv.
luntig, ἀρχή, ἡ
oves, it, χρόν, impers.
y, γαστήρ, γαστέρος, ἡ
efactor, εὐεργετής, ὁ
edit, ὠφελέω, ἦσω, οὐίνημι
τησω
neath, καταλείπω, ψω

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ly, ερρωμενως, διν.

, πρωτος, η, ον.

, ιχθυς, ιχθυος, ο

ης, αη, προνομικω. ζω

ης, η, ις, πρεπει, ψει

ηται.

εετ, κόλαξ, κόλακος, ο

εετ, κολλακεια, η

, φευγω, ζω

, αωαυ, αποφεινω, ζω

, κρεας, κρεως, το, σαρξ

, αρκος, η

, φινγη, η

, ατλιν, ανθιω, ησω

, λογ-εφεη, καταφεινω, ζω

, ουτ, εκπετομαι, πετημα

, αι, πτησομαι

, ουν, ακολουθεω, ησω, επο

, αι, εφεπομαι, ψωμαι

, ι, σιτος, ο

, ις, ανους, ουν

, ις, ανους, ανιησια, η

, ι, πους, ποδος, ο

, ις, ιχθυς, ιχθυος, το

, επι (with dat.), ηρεπ.

, ο, βια, η

, εthought, προμηθεια, η

